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The Hongkong Telegraph

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VOL. II NO. 198

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1947.

Price 20 Cents

Race Tips

BY "THE TURF"

FIRST RACE

Jackie
Autumn Rose
Mayfair

SECOND RACE

Souvenir
Kelly
Jackal

THIRD RACE

Witthelminia
Kilm
V-J Day

FOURTH RACE

Crown Witness
National Congress
Arabian Moon

FIFTH RACE

North Queen
Bastful Beauty
Daisy Bell

SIXTH RACE

Red Fox
Speedway
Masterpiece

SEVENTH RACE

Normandy
Golden Wheel
Judestone

EIGHTH RACE

Outsider: Hostile Witness
Canary
Burmester
Teetie

Election Fight Fatality

Beyrouth, May 23.
One person was killed and 12 people injured today in the Southern Lebanon village of Majdeseem during an election fight.

The mob fought a pitched battle with sticks, stones and pistols before the police ended the fight.

Election tension was also high in the Mount Lebanon area, where former president Emile Edde had strong backing. Edde was ousted from Parliament in 1943 for collaborating with the French in the imprisonment of President Bisharah al Khuri and his Ministers.—United Press.

THREE NATIONS ACCUSED OF FOMENTING STRIFE IN GREECE

Recommendations To U.N.

Geneva, May 23.
The United Nations Balkans Investigating Commission, by a 9-2 vote, with Russia and Poland dissenting, today adopted its recommendations to the Security Council for pacification of the situation in Northern Greece.

The Commission also adopted 8-2, with France abstaining, its conclusions establishing the responsibility of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia in supporting guerilla warfare in Greece and in interference in Macedonia.



"That's Bill Hawkins, the racing tipster."

The Commission's factual and historical report was adopted unanimously. Albania, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia had contended:

1. The Greek regime was responsible for the state of civil war in Greece.
2. A state of civil war existed throughout Greece.
3. Democratic forces in Greece were persecuted by regular forces and Right Wing Banks.
4. National minorities were persecuted, which was one of the causes of the tense situation in Greece.
5. The Greek government conducted a policy of provocation on the Albanian, Bulgarian and Yugo-Slav borders.
6. The Greek government conducted an expansionist foreign policy.

Eight countries—Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Syria, the United Kingdom and the United States—agreed, however, that the Greek charges against Albania, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia were justified and supported Greece.

Poland flatly refused the charges and asserted the Greek internal situation was responsible for the unrest. France abstained on the grounds that it was inadvisable to include conclusions in the report because this should be left to the Security Council. Belgium and Colombia, while agreeing the charges against the three countries, added the reservation that it was not for the Commission to pass judgment on the ultimate responsibility of the three countries.

The conclusions adopted by the Western countries said, "On the basis of facts ascertained by the Commission, it is its conclusions that Yugo-Slavia and, to a lesser extent, Albania and Bulgaria, supported guerilla warfare in Greece."

Refugees in the four countries to be placed in camps and to refrain from political or military activity.

Study of the practicability of an exchange of minorities.—United Press.

IMMIGRANTS INTERCEPTED

Jerusalem, May 23.
Two British destroyers today intercepted the illegal Palestinian migrant ship, Mordev Getnoth, carrying about 1,500 Jews, and boarded the vessel without resistance.

Royal Air Force patrol planes first sighted the vessel off the Palestine coast shortly after dawn. The 400-ton ship veered off its course and headed for South Palestine in a vain effort to evade capture.

However, destroyers intercepted it and bluejackets boarded the vessel. The refugees started singing the Jewish national anthem "Hatikva" but none gave trouble.

The ship is being escorted to Haifa, where she is expected to dock tomorrow (Saturday) morning.

Meanwhile, two loud explosions rocked Jaffa today, exposing what the police believed was an Arab underground armory.

An unconfirmed report said the Arabs salvaged a number of trucks and some arms and ammunition before the soldiers and police arrived.—United Press.

PLAN FOR INDIA

Cabinet's Decision

London, May 23.
Viceroy Mountbatten was not present at today's special meeting of the British Cabinet which discussed the Viceroy's proposed plan of the procedure for transference of power in India which, it is understood, met with divergent views from Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, the Defence Minister, A. V. Alexander, and the Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, presided at the meeting, which lasted for nearly an hour, and the decision reached was that the Cabinet mission's original proposals were the only workable solution for the present situation in India.

The Viceroy's alternative plan of procedure involving partitioning of India into Hindu and Moslem states was also discussed and the Viceroy would submit an alternative plan to the Cabinet which he argued that a divided India was "economically unsound, leading to enmity and possibly civil war."

ALTERNATIVE PLAN

The meeting decided that the Viceroy should again place the Cabinet mission's proposals before the Indian leaders at a round-table conference on June 2 at Simla and in the event of their non-acceptance he would submit an alternative plan for partition on which the British Cabinet's final decision will be taken after the Indian leaders have decided which procedure they will accept.

It was understood that Lord Mountbatten will meet the Cabinet before his departure for India which is scheduled for Thursday.

No official comment on today's meeting was available but a high authority said, "One thing is certain. The Cabinet is unanimous that although India can divide politically there can be no division in international aspects."—United Press.

French Hotel Workers Strike

Paris, May 23.
Four hundred and eighty employees at the Grand Hotel struck today throwing the 600-room hostelry into eloquent confusion.

The walkout of cooks, waiters, floormen, maids, valets, receptionists and porters was scheduled as a 24-hour demonstration. The strikers, almost all of whom are members of the powerful General Confederation of Labour, are demanding a minimum wage of 7,000 francs monthly.

The bells in the famous hotel buzzed furiously but vainly as hungry guests sought their breakfast. Most guests eventually tilted up their own rooms, maintained the beds and went elsewhere to eat.—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS SECTION

Rain Ruins South Africans' Match: Middlesex Win

Oxford, May 24.
Heavy continuous rain which quickly saturated the pitch at Oxford prevented any play on Friday in the South Africans' match against Oxford University and the game was abandoned as a draw shortly after midday.

Oxford, who overnight had two wickets for 16 runs needed 108 more runs to avoid an innings defeat.

Full scores were: Oxford 303 for 9 wickets declared and 10 for two. South Africans 510 for 6 wickets declared.—Associated Press.

London, May 23.
Middlesex today beat Worcestershire by 234 runs in a county championship game at Lords.

The scores were: Middlesex 207 and 314 for seven declared. Worcestershire 134 and 153 (Edrich five for 60).—Reuter.

(It is regretted that owing to bad reception other results were not received.)

NEW TENNIS HOPE

London, May 23.
Britain's 19-year-old Joy Gannon sensationally gave further indication of her promise as a future tennis "great" when she defeated the internationally famous Kay Stammers Menzies in London's Cumberland Club tournament. Kay was not at her best, but young Miss Gannon's consistent driving accuracy and concentration would have made her a difficult proposition for anybody to handle.

The current season is gaining momentum rapidly and life is becoming just one hectic tournament after another for the girls who are preparing to represent Britain in many international contests.

First opportunity they'll have to cross racquets with overseas stars will be in the British hard courts championships at Bournemouth where South African girls will provide a tough test of their recent progress.

Not competing at Bournemouth but hoping to make one of her rare Wimbledon appearances is Mrs. Bobbie Miller, formerly Miss Bobbie Helme, who for 20 years has reigned as undisputed queen of the South African tennis world.

Mrs. Miller's place has been forced down at Khartoum and caught fire on landing, but that is not expected to delay for long the 37-year-old mother of three children who has long expatriated South African stars by the ease with which she has come from her farm in Natal to compete successfully—entirely without the customary strenuous training routine.

Mrs. Miller made tennis history as the first woman to introduce bare legs at Wimbledon back in 1927. But she barred shorts the last time she was here in 1938. "Skirts are the thing for an old mother like me," she said.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

The Rice Situation

ATTENTION is drawn elsewhere on this page today to the discrepancy between the reported 1947 allocation of rice for Hongkong and what the Colony is likely to receive. There will be a difference of at least 20,000 tons to our disadvantage, and it is important that the revised figures are fully appreciated. Many may be excused if, when they first sighted 100,000 tons as Hongkong's allocation, they imagined this to be extremely generous. The sound is greater than the content. Even if the Colony could receive that amount it would still have to ration rice on a near-subsistence level. It is estimated that on existing rations, the million-plus registered rice customers absorb nearly 7,000 tons a month, which clearly leaves no margin on actual available supplies. Hongkong has this for which to be thankful: it was able to secure a substantial portion of its original first half-yearly allotment, and in consequence can afford to bear a slight reduction in the second half-year. Nevertheless, the general situation

calls for little jubilation, and will need a lot of careful planning if rice bowls are to remain as full at the end of the year as they are today. Government has announced that it hopes to maintain the newly increased ration for the next four months, but thereafter it cannot be committed. The gentle warning is not without its meaning. If regarded casually, the rice situation in Hongkong today could be described as remarkably good. Government is offering the best rationing possible and there appears to be no shortage of free-market rice at prices which even the labourers can afford. There is, however, no guarantee that the flow of open market rice will continue indefinitely; or even that its supplies will not dry up overnight. In such event, the Colony would be thrown back on Government resources, which can be assessed only up to the end of 1947. The future of the general public's staple food is precarious, and it would be unwise to assume there will be any lasting improvement for some time to come.

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THAT NEVER, NEVER
CHANGES IN QUALITY!
says ELSIE, the BORDEN COW



Elsie: This is Klim! It is pure, powdered whole milk. Only fine milk from healthy cows is made into Klim. And it is kept safe and pure through our special packing process. Klim quality never varies!



Mother: Do you recommend Klim for my children?
Elsie: Certainly! You cannot get a safer, more uniformly good milk than Klim. It is laboratory-tested many times for purity and quality. There is no finer milk than Klim. That's why doctors everywhere recommend it.

TAKE PURE WATER
ADD KLIM
STIR AND YOU
HAVE SAFE, PURE MILK

GETZ BROS. & CO.

Exchange Building

Hongkong.

REVISED ALLOCATION OF COLONY'S RICE FOR 1947 IS 80,000 TONS

The Washington report published yesterday that Hongkong had been allocated 100,000 tons of rice for 1947 is somewhat misleading.

The Telegraph understands that this was the original allocation based on expected rice availabilities. However, it is unlikely that the Colony will receive much more than a total of 70,000 tons for the year,

because all allocations have had to be cut down owing to crop shortage. Hongkong expects to receive 20,000 tons for the second half of the year, and if fortunate, 30,000 to which it is entitled.

Originally Hongkong was allocated 80,000 tons for the first half. Actually 50,000 tons were received, said Mr. W. M. Thomson, Director of Supplies, Trade and

Industry, could be regarded as satisfactory.

Under the revised allocation, Hongkong is entitled to a total of 80,000 tons for the whole of the year.

Mr. Thomson said that he hoped to be able to maintain the present rice ration for the next four months, but he could not foresee what might happen at the end of the year.

Fires Destroy 35 Japanese Homes

Tokyo, May 23.
Two fires in Fukuushima prefecture in Northern Japan today destroyed 35 homes and rendered 107 persons homeless, according to American Army authorities. No casualties were reported.—Reuter.

EIGHT OF CREW BALE OUT

West Palm Beach, Florida, May 23.
Eight of the 16 members of the crew of the United States Flying Fortress which crashed in Nicaragua escaped by bailing out, it was officially stated tonight.

The plane, which had been missing since yesterday on a flight from the Panama Canal Zone to Texas, was found 75 miles north of Managua. No indication of the condition of the rescued men has yet been given.—Reuter.

BOMB FOUND IN FLOWER BED

London, May 23.
Four hundred and fifty school children got a half-holiday today while the Royal Engineers defused a 2,000-lb bomb dropped in a chrysanthemum bed by German aircraft on April 10, 1941.

Thomas Ginn, 77, in whose front yard the bomb had lain unsuspected for six years, said he was slightly shocked.

"I have been digging in that flower bed quite a lot," he said.

Five hundred nearby residents, as well as the schoolchildren, were evacuated during the defusing operation.—United Press.

Bids For 1952 Olympics

Stockholm, May 23.
The decision whether the Olympic Games for 1952 are to be held in Los Angeles, Detroit, or the European capitals, Helsinki and Helsinki, will be made when the International Olympic Committee meets here from June 16 to 21. It was learnt tonight.

Representatives of 20 nations will attend the meeting, including Avery Brundage and William W. Garland of the United States, Prince Aksel of Denmark, Lord Burghley of England and J. S. Edstrom and Clarence von Rosen of Sweden.

The Committee will confer with delegates from the cities applying for the games on the third day of the meeting. It was reported that Chicago and Buenos Aires also were interested in making bids.—United Press.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**KING'S**At 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

AIR-CONDITIONED

Flirtatious princess... handsome bellboy

HEY! LOU! COME TO THE QUEEN'S TOWER!

HEDY LAMARR
ROBERT WALKER
JUNE ALLYSON

Her Highness and the Bellboy

CARL ESMOND • AGNES MOOREHEAD

ADDED! LATEST METRO-NEWS

— TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY —
FRED MacMURRAY in**"PARADISE MY PAST"**
with MARGUERITE CHAPMAN — A Columbia Picture.**ALHAMBRA****CENTRAL**

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

HUMPHREY BOGART
AS MATRAC, THE DEVOTED...Warner Bros.
present once again the kind of
story for which they are famed**PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE**
By the authors of 'Molay on the Bounty'This remarkable supporting cast:
CLAUDE RAINS • MICHELE MORGAN • PHILIP DORN • SYDNEY GREENSTREET • HELMUT DANITINE • PETER LORRE • GEO. TOBIAS
A HAL B. WALLIS PRODUCTION • DIRECTED BY MICHAEL CURTIZ**STAR THEATRE**

THE H.K. STAGE CLUB
(by courtesy of C.S.E.)

YOUTH at the HELM

A FARCE in THREE ACTS
BY PAUL VULPIUS

Produced by DONALD RUDD

TO-NIGHT AT 8.30 P.M.
LAST PERFORMANCE—SATURDAY 24TH MAY
BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m.—2 p.m. & 5 p.m.—7.30 p.m.
TELEPHONE 58335.

ANN TODD SHOCKS STAUD HOLLYWOOD

as told to ERNEST BETTS

THE first thing you notice in Hollywood—in fact, from the moment you reach America—is that you're tremendously important, far more important than in England.

In England you're one of Mr Rank's Young Ladies. Over there you're Miss Todd, the new British star, and you're made to feel as if you're the only star, the only person who matters, a queen arriving to meet her subjects.

Everything you say, do, eat, enormous premieres in Hollywood and was interviewed in front of the microphone, I was asked: "Where did you get that marvelous ermine coat? Did you buy it in England or in America?"

I said: "I didn't buy it at all. I borrowed it from Loretta Young. It's sad, but we haven't the dollars to buy furs here." They were shocked that any star could say such a thing.



INGRID BERGMAN in a tense scene with Claude Rains and Leopoldine Konstantin in Alfred Hitchcock's espionage film, "Notorious," which will be shown at the Queen's Theatre next week.

Movie-hungry Shanghai Has to Wait And Wait

SHANGHAI'S movie-hungry public will have to wait a long time for new American films unless the Chinese Government lifts its present import quota on films.

Pictures originally selected for Shanghai by film representatives in the United States are being trans-shipped to such territories as Hongkong and Macao, where there is no entry-block such as is encountered in Shanghai.

Distributors say the quota is unfair because "we were just feeling things out when they slapped it on us."

They charge that the import quota—imposed by the Chinese Government since the end of the war—is "gumming things up" and driving them against the wall.

One distributor estimates there are only enough pictures to last a few months.

The importation of films was uncontrolled before the war.

There were also no restrictions immediately after the war.

But shortly after the first batch of postwar films arrived an import quota was set up based on a percentage of the shipments.

Shanghai film distributors are now taking steps to ask for a more generous allotment of films or the removal of the import quota altogether.

Shanghai, meanwhile, has grown more critical of American films and is no longer willing to see "anything that comes from Hollywood."

Second-rate and even third-rate pictures brought in handsome profits in the days following the end of the war, but are shown to almost empty houses now.

Although British films are coming in as a mere trickle, they have proved immensely popular with the Shanghai public.—Reuter.

LAURENCE OLIVIER'S "HAMLET"

Laurence Olivier's film of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" has gone into production at Denham Studios in England. Laurence Olivier will star, produce and direct.

Castings for some of the other leading parts is as follows: Basil Sydney as the King, Norman Wooland as Horatio, Michael Godfrey as Marcellus, Peter Cushing as Ophelia, Felix Aylmer as Polonius, Terence Morgan as Laertes, Esmond Knight as Bernardo, John Laurie as Francisco, and Harcourt Williams as the Player King.

British starlet Jean Simmons has been chosen to fill the coveted role of Ophelia, the most discussed film part of the year.

Under contract to the Rank organisation, Jean was strongly recommended for the role of Ophelia, and although other pictures had been arranged for her, there has been a rearrangement of the schedule of productions which allows her to play this important part.

The production and treatment of "Hamlet" will be imaginative and abstract. Laurence Olivier thinks the subject is better suited to black and white film than colour.

"I see it as an engraving, rather than a painting," he says.

Cinema Guide**CURRENT SHOWINGS**

KING'S—Her Highness and the Bellboy.
QUEEN'S—Nob Hill.
LEE—The Corsican Brothers.
CENTRAL—Passage to Marseilles.
ALHAMBRA—Passage to Marseilles.

NEXT CHANGE

KING'S—Two Sisters From Boston.
QUEEN'S—River Gang.
CENTRAL—House of Dracula.
ALHAMBRA—House of Dracula.

Screen Lover's Marriage Plan

Paul (the great screen lover) Henreid has a formula for success in marriage which might well be championed by America's over-burdened divorce courts.

The Henreid marriage proceeds on a basis of seven-year trial periods, with no revolutionary adjustments allowable until the expiration of same. Not long ago, when the Henreids adopted the first of their two daughters, Monica, now aged 3, it was in celebration of their first seven years of marriage. "Now," says Paul, "we've got to get along for at least another seven."

Advocates of the Henreid plan point out that each of its trial periods is longer than most modern marriages. Also, that the system provides sufficient time, at least, for the people to get used to one another.



JUNE ALLYSON, ROBERT WALKER and HEDY LAMARR in "Her Highness and the Bellboy," now showing at the King's Theatre.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**QUEEN'S**At 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

...A guy as tough as they come!...
...Two girls as dangerous as they make em!...
It's dynamite not to marry!

GEORGE RAFT
JOAN BENNETT
VIVIAN BLAINE
PEGGY ANN GARNER

NOB HILL
IN TECHNICOLOR

TO-MORROW
AT 11.30 A.M.
ONLY

"APPOINTMENT IN TOKYO"
• Filmed by 1,000 combat cameramen!
• Also: Cartoons, etc!

SEE THEATRE

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Booking hours: 11.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. daily

Showing To-day at 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

Afire with the happiness of love because, across the sea, his brother holds a beautiful girl in his arms!

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS

Alexandre Dumas probes strange depths of consciousness you'd dare not admit to yourself!

Starring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.with
RUTH WARRICK • AKIM TAMIROFFDirected by
GREGORY RATOFF**ORIENTAL**

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.20—9.20 P.M.

A picture with Sparkling Music, Suave Dancing, and the Beauties of Hollywood!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
DANNY KAYE
THE KID FROM BROOKLYN

GLITTERING! GLAMOROUS!

with
VIRGINIA MAYO-VERAELLEN
The GOLDWYN GIRLS

WALTER ARLE • EYE LACER • STEVE COCKRAN • FAY WALKER • LIPSEL STAMBER
Directed by NORMAN KRASNA • Based on JOHN HARTWELL and STEPHEN L. KATZ'S SCREENPLAY
Produced by SAMUEL GOLDWYN • Screenplay by JOHN HARTWELL and STEPHEN L. KATZ • Edited by FRED M. COPELAND and HENRY CLARK

SPECIAL MORNING SHOWS FOR HOLIDAYS! AT 12.30 NOON
Sunday: "HUNCH BACK OF NOTRE DAME"

Monday: "SNOW WHITE & THE 7 DWARFS"

Commencing To-morrow: "GILDA"

CathaySHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ADVENTURE GALORE

WITH THE 'FOREIGN LEGION' OF THE R.A.F.!

"INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON"

Starring: Ronald REAGAN • Olympe BRADA

TO-MORROW AT 12.30 P.M. ONLY

Maureen O'HARA • John PAYNE in

"To The SHORES of TRIPOLI"

WHO OWNS

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

By Galbraith



CLUES ACROSS
1. This part of

-

7. Space for an artist at home ?
8. Would it make a suitable trophy for a combined boxing and cricket match ?
9. One guesses they must be brothers.
10. He might find the Army a rattling good job or a thumping bore.
11. Little Margaret may be in a hole.
12. Go astray in a terrorist gang.
13. A delegate's girl.
14. Emily's husband to take a letter for Mr. Williams.
15. Thus friends it's a hit.
16. The chief character gives her nothing.

In the Skeleton Crossword the black squares and clue numbers as well as the word answers are left for the solver to fill in. The numbers one through four and numbers have been filled in to start the puzzle.

The design is symmetrical, that is, the top half and bottom half of the puzzle correspond, and the two sides correspond. The solver thus be able to fill in ten more words and solve the puzzle to correspond with those given.

A study of the clue numbers will help you. There are three there at the bottom word down to balance it down. It cannot be a word of more than three letters, not then be able to fit in the intervening numbers, so it must be a word of three letters.

Reasoning on these lines, you can complete the design as you wish. The design can be made with fewer than three letters are used.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

P	E	L	A	N	T	P	A	G	O	R	A	S	T
D	A	M	A	T	C	A	T	H	A	N	G	E	N
T	H	Y	D	E	H	R	O	W	A	M	E	N	D
C	A	L	E	X	I	N	L	D	A	I	A	R	D
A	R	O	N	I	N	G	M	P	O	S	E	S	
R	O	N	T	L	E	R	T	H	R	U	S	T	

by HODGES



**BERNARD
WICKSTEED**

talking to Mr. Pincher



Sorry, Mr. Disney, but the Whale Who Wanted to Sing at the Opera couldn't have done it—whales are dumb. (From "Make Mine Music.")

All mammals have hair on them somewhere, says Mr. Pincher. Even an elephant has a tuft on its tail. And true to form, a whale has hair, too. It has a moustache. It's a poor one, mind, with only about 40 hairs to it, but it is there.

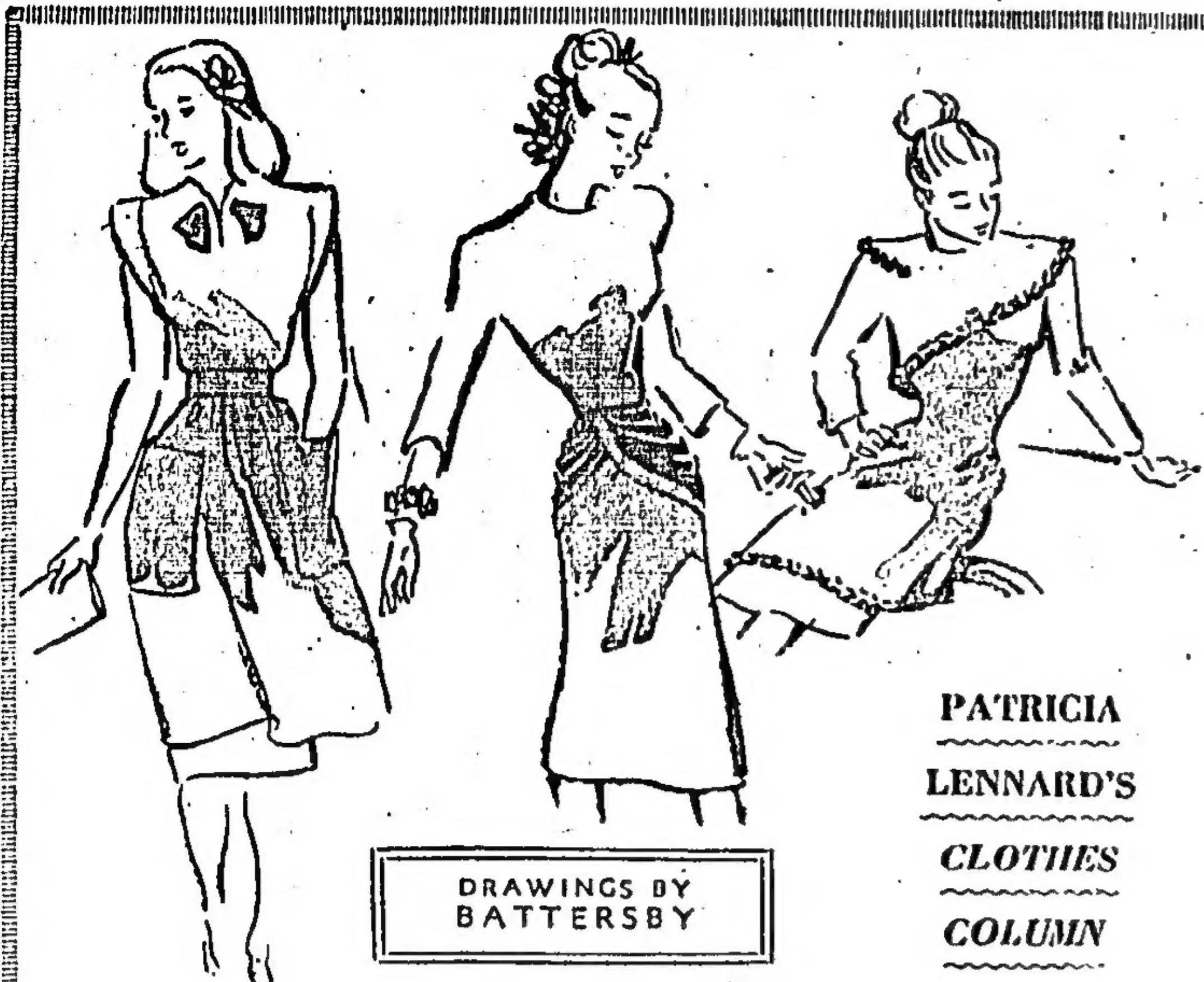
"Personally," said the German, "I don't think the French are going at this thing in the right way. They don't treat the Vietnamese strongly enough. They should shoot them. Either you hold a colony with everything you have, or you say good-bye and let it go."

Many other Germans in the region, he said, hold the same view.

EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE



PATRICIA
LENNARD'S
CLOTHES
COLUMN

DRAWINGS BY
BATTERSBY

Stressed areas

A MYTH I long to explode the myth of that "little black frock."

It seems an immortal. Every other week women are told one hundred and one ways of transforming their workaday black into an exciting, inviting party frock, merely by adding a belt, costume jewellery, and a "demure"—how I hate that word!—white lace collar and cuffs.

Let's face the truth—nothing short of a bell tent can hide the fact from

Mrs Jones next door that it is in your 1943 utility, refurbished. This time, therefore, if you are taking time (and money and coupons) out for a new frock, it is as well to know that little black frocks this season are sleekly pretty, pert and hip-conscious like no other frocks before.

Hips are stressed areas. Take these models for the young girl, the woman, and the matron. Each underlines the same trend: First, a black satin-backed rayon, whose pencil skirt is slashed either side and covered by a black nylon

deeply pocketed apron, repeated in the slotted bow at the neck. This nylon looks and feels like a heavy satin taffeta, in used to give youthful sophistication to the wearer.

In the middle is a slender black sateen draped around the hips, turned and folded in front to show a matt surface.

And right is a frock with slender, uneven lines in the right places, picked out in flat jet beads—again, over those hips.

The same sketches show you further variations of this trend. First: a braided skirt peplum on a black wool frock. Second: the lovely uneven hemline, dipping to a low cal-level at the back, hips accentuated with a black sequined flower spray.

Third: hip drapery again—material brought from each side and tying in front. Current trimmings for little black frocks, therefore, out-moded the belt, the costume jewellery, and the lace collar and cuffs. Instead, use flesh-coloured or black chiffon, or black net or lace, to cover current cleavage.

are draped all ways, often show uneven hemlines, or are incredibly slim. And glitter and fuss go to your hips, not your head; jet, sequins, rouleaux, fringe, a diagonal line of buttons, drapes and bustles.

(Continued on Page 16)

By W. J. BROWN, M. P.

FIFTEEN WOMEN

'A Regime Which Begins By Destroying Liberty Ends By Denying Love . . .'

GREAT issues are illustrated by little things. The test of a whole philosophy may lie in the experience of one man. And fifteen women may pass judgment on a State.

Fifteen women? Yes—fifteen women. In Moscow! Today.

They are Russian girls, who during the war, married English boys serving in Russia. Now the war is over. Their husbands are back in Britain. Their Russian wives wish to join them here.

But the Russian Government refuse to allow them to leave Russia. And nothing that Mr Bevin or the Foreign Office have been able to do has been able to shake the Russian Government on this matter.

What is the explanation of this amazing situation?

Is it that these fifteen ladies possess knowledge so secret, so important, that its disclosure to Allied husbands must not be permitted?

Is it that the Russian Government fear what these ladies might write home to their friends in Russia about conditions in Britain?

Is it that the Russian Government fear the addition to the military and industrial strength of Britain that the coming of these fifteen girls should represent?

Is it the hold of the Fourteen Dictators of the Kremlin so weak that it might be imperilled if these fifteen girls once breathed the air of relative freedom?

I do not know. All I know is that a regime which begins by destroying liberty ends by denying love!

HERE is a great matter. It is an issue which goes to the roots of all our politics.

Of all the compulsions of instinct under which we humans are fated to spend our lives, the two strongest are those of hunger and love. To sustain our physical lives; to escape, in union with the loved one, from the "sense of separateness," these are the two fundamentals of life.

These two things lie at the base of all industry, all commerce, all politics, all State-organisation. We work to eat; we eat to live; we live to love, and through love to hand on the torch to generations yet unborn.

Now what form of social organisation will best promote these ends is an issue which has occupied the minds of men throughout the ages. From Plato to Sir Thomas More, from More to Robert Owen, from Owen to Karl Marx, men's minds have pondered this problem, and each has given the answer which it was in him to give.

The answer which dominates the thought of our day—though this will not be so tomorrow—is the answer of Marx. Today, one-sixth of the world is Marxist. The other five-sixths are quarrelling about Marxism. It dominates our international politics. It is the water-shed in the domestic politics of pretty well all the countries of Europe.

NOW Russia is the one country in which the Marxist philosophy has been tried out. Not under ideal conditions, it is true. Not without the interruption of years of bitter war which, however, have also been endured by other countries.

Still, for twenty years or more the State in Russia has been all-powerful. No opposition, underground or legal, has been permitted. The State has had a monopoly, not only of police-power and military-power, but also of all those instruments—the Press, the publishing offices, the platform, the radio, all schools and cinemas—whereby the thought of a people is moulded and directed. And Russia is our ally.

But after twenty years of Marxism, twenty years of State monopoly of all forms of power, fifteen Russian girls married to fifteen British boys are kept against their will in Russia, while their husbands stay solitary here.

WE need not be surprised, though we should certainly be warned, by this fantastic event. For it illustrates how far the theorist can be carried by the theory.

The theory says that there can be no lasting peace between a Communist country and a Capitalist rest of the world. So the "iron curtain" must be maintained between the one and the other.

The Russians must be allowed to know nothing of what conditions are like elsewhere in the world. Returning Russian soldiers who have seen something of the West must be "re-educated" in "de-contamination centres" before being released in their homes.

Foreign newspapers must not circulate in Russia. And no Russian woman, married though she may be, must pass through the curtain to join her husband here!

It is recorded of Mr Will Crooks, perhaps the most truly typical working-class representative who ever sat in the House of Commons, that on one occasion he was present at a Labour Party reception.

Among those present were a considerable number of the "intellectuals," the "theorists" of Labour, men of the same doctrine type as those who made the Russian Revolution, and who rule Russia to-day. Crooks, who was the ordinary man through and through, but with every quality slightly enlarged, looked long and earnestly at a group of them. Then he turned to a distinguished journalist at his side—who, though not a workman, remained obstinately human all his life—and passed the final judgment upon such men, which shall stand as long as time lasts.

He said: "The trouble with those fellows is that they ain't got no backs to their 'eads!'"

THE theorist never has—neither here nor in Russia. And so fifteen Russian girls will stay in Russia, and fifteen Englishmen will stay in Britain. And never these twains shall meet.

National barriers shall separate them, and the seas divide. But more than by frontiers and seas they will be separated by a theory carried to the last point of insanity by rulers who "ave no backs to their 'eads!'"

SENSIBLE SLEEP FOR YOUR CHILD

—By ANNE CUTHBERT—

OH sleep! it is a gentle thing, beloved from pole to pole! Thus sang the ancient mariner and one would imagine most mothers would agree with him, yet so far from being a gentle thing, or 'beloved' by those infants and toddlers who should benefit from it, sleep would appear to many of them to be something which is fought against with screams of rage, and kept at a distance for as long as it is humanly possible to do so. Personally I am always delighted to go to sleep whenever opportunity offers, but I know both from my own experience and from the many letters I receive from mothers on the subject that very few children agree with me on this point.

In the past I have always taken it for granted that I was right and the children were wrong. Practically all

mothercraft books say that babies should sleep from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and should also have some hours of slumber during the day. The accepted teaching on this subject, moreover, insists upon 6 o'clock bedtime, summer and winter, long after baby is a year old, and most books that it is this that the daytime sleep should be kept up till the child has reached four or five years.

Lately I have begun to doubt the wisdom of this teaching and have considered whether, after all, the sleepiness (or otherwise) of the child should not also be taken into account when calculating what is, or is not, a reasonable bedtime.

Madame Montessori, in one of her earlier books, states that in her opinion many children are encouraged to take too much sleep and that if they are quietly and harmoniously employed their nervous system is not being unduly strained and therefore they may not need very long periods of sleep. Other psychologists on the other hand consider that whatever the child's natural inclination may be, he should

be kept up till the child has reached four or five years.

are draped all ways, often show uneven hemlines, or are incredibly slim. And glitter and fuss go to your hips, not your head; jet, sequins, rouleaux, fringe, a diagonal line of buttons, drapes and bustles.

(Continued on Page 16)

Mary's Ring—a dew-clear diamond . . .

She's
Engaged!

Mary has a beautiful
smooth-as-cream skin

Another engaged girl with a Pond's-care-for complexion, Mary says "Pond's Cold Cream makes face care so easy." This is how she uses it, every morning and night.

She smooths Pond's luscious, soft Cold Cream gently over face and throat. Pats briskly to loosen and release dirt and make-up. Then she wipes off clean!

She rinses with more fluffy white Pond's, slipping the cream in little circles all over her

face. Wipes again. "Makes my face extra clean and soft," she says.

Follow this cream-rinse way of using Pond's Cold Cream. You'll soon see why engaged girls like Mary and lovely society women like Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., choose this fragrant snowy-white cream. Get a jar of Pond's today.



She's Lovely! She uses Pond's!

Milk-mellows

Ingredients: 1 tin condensed milk (skimmed sweetened brand); 3 level dessertspoons powdered gelatine; 4 dessertspoons water; 1 dessertspoon flavouring (peppermint or fruit, not vanilla).

POUR the condensed milk into a small saucepan. Rinse the tin with 4 dessertspoons boiling water, add to milk. Add gelatine.

Keep on a very low flame, stirring. When the mixture thickens remove from flame, stir vigorously to blend well.

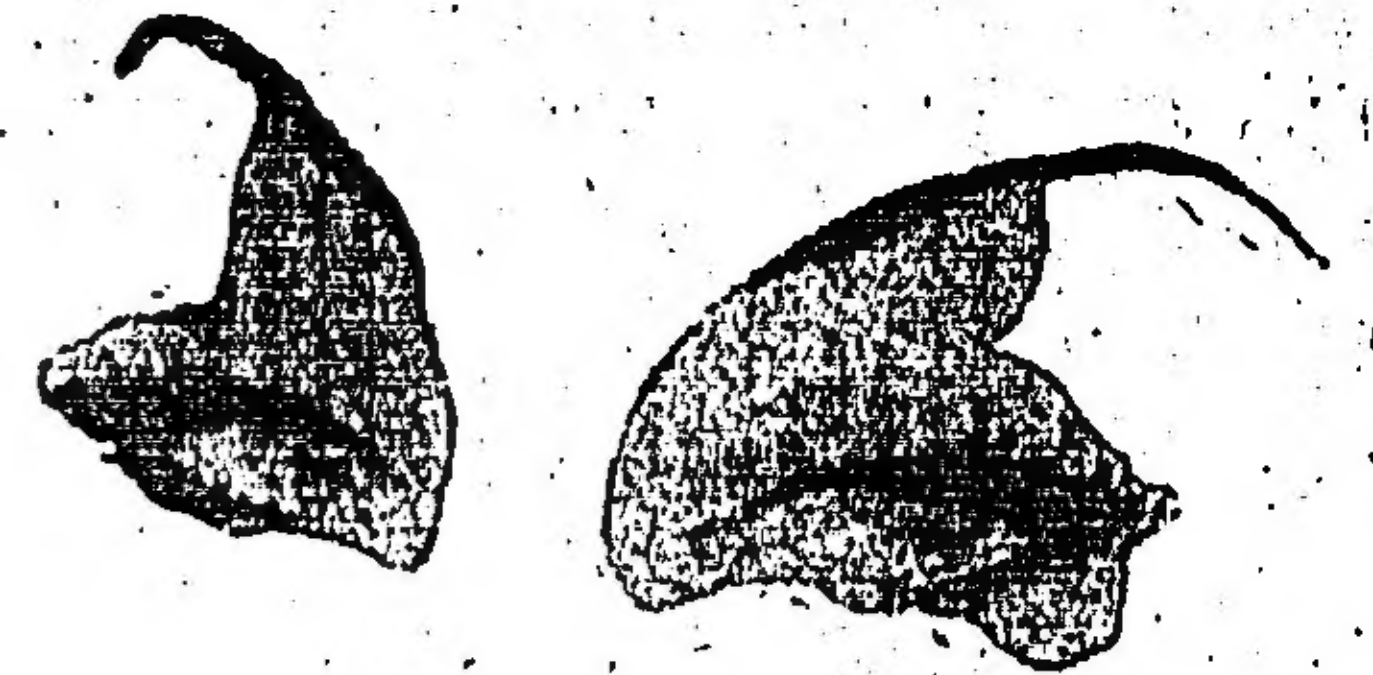
Replace, and stir till the mixture is just at boiling point.

Pour into a bowl, leave to cool and nearly to set when the centre is not as firm as the sides. Add flavouring and beat with strong fork, tilting the basin, until colour lightens and air-holes appear.

Put in greased dish and leave for 1-2 hours. Cut into shapes.

Robb, Fashion Artist

Now being made in England are short boned corsets (first reported to you from Paris last February), which are essential to the success of the new wasp-waisted frocks. Already being produced in small quantities, these whale-boned satin corsets cost £2.3s. each, guaranteed to reduce the waist by two inches. The strapless American bra-siere—specially designed for wearing with topless evening frocks—is firmly wired round edge.



Keep your skin Young WITH WATER LILIES . . .

That's just precisely what you can do with Helena Rubinstein's **WATER LILY CLEANSING CREAM** . . . a delightfully luxurious cleansing cream for all types of skins. The youth-renewing essences of fresh water lily buds will keep your skin fresh, smooth and youthful.

PERFECTION CREAM. Ideal for dry sensitive lined skins. This rich, nourishing blend of herbal essences starts working for beauty the instant you put it on.

Helena Rubinstein

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EXTRA RICH NIGHT CREAM
(SALON FORMULA)

This luscious cream, rich in lipoids, contains many special elements to bring new loveliness to dry skins and those over thirty. Made in the grand tradition of Colonial Dames, it's a precious aid to all who seek smooth complexion beauty.

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The Opposition chafes under the postwar controls set by the Socialist Government. Here is a Conservative preview of a brave new Britain when Mr Attlee takes over from Mr Butlin

NO. 35X/14 TAKES A HOLIDAY

DAVID CATTO

shows what it might be like if the Government controlled the people's leisure

I HAVE often wondered how long our leisure would remain our own.

Our working lives are already firmly under Government control, but so far we have been allowed to do more or less what we please when not on duty.

Clearly this is a state of affairs which no self-respecting Socialist Government could tolerate indefinitely.

Plans, it appears, are now under way. The Government are taking an interest in the running of holiday camps with a view to a possible supervision of them by officials. The Government's interest is said to be entirely "beneficent."

IN TRIPLICATE

WHAT will a State-organised holiday be like? Let us take one, in imagination.

First of all you will receive a bulky official envelope, perhaps from the Ministry of Health, or perhaps from a new Department created to deal with such matters—let us call it the Ministry of Public Entertainment. The letter will read somewhat as follows:

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that holiday facilities will be available to you at the State camp at Bournemouth from September 1 to 30. You will be accommodated in the Clement Attlee Hostel, and your number will be 35X/14. This number, which should be worn prominently on the journey, will be used to identify you during the holiday, the use of names being avoided as far as possible for administrative reasons.

Attached to this letter are: (1) A list of objects which you should bring with you; (2) A list of objects which you must not bring with you; (3) A copy of camp regulations; (4) Five forms which should be filled up in triplicate and returned. Yours faithfully,

DO'S AND DON'TS

THE objects you should take are fairly straightforward—"socks three pairs, toothbrush, one."

The objects you must not take are varied. They range from "musical instruments (music will be provided by the Civil Service Sextet)" to "intoxicating liquor" and "improper literature."

The camp regulations, a 50-page booklet, tastefully produced by the Central Office of Information, is a rather humoursome affair full of do's and don'ts.

It contains such exhortations as "Don't come to camp if you are suffering from an infectious disease." "Don't smoke; it keeps others awake." "Do write home often. Your relations want to hear from you."

A GOOD TIME?

FEELING like a boy on his way back to school, you pack your socks, three pairs, toothbrush, one, and feeling like an exhibit in a trial you parade at the station wearing a label marked 35X/14.

The nationalised holiday-express is two hours late, and the returning party is drawn up on the platform. "Have you had a good time?" you ask them. "Of course," says the party leader, firmly.

You are received in the Clement Attlee Hostel by the camp commandant, who, despite his shorts and open collar, is unmistakably a senior Civil Servant from the Ministry of Public Entertainment.

He makes a welcoming address. The Government, he says, ever mindful of the people's welfare, have set up a chain of camps in which it is hoped all working Britain will eventually take its holidays. People tend to associate holidays with enjoyment only, but in fact they should also be regarded as the means of building healthier citizens, better capable of serving the State.

Informed but not inspired by this address, you go to your dormitory, which, like all communal sleeping-places, is somewhat bleak.

Attempts to brighten it with photographs of Mr Shinwell, judging the beauty competition and Mr Morrison wearing a paper cap have not been entirely successful. Above your bed hangs an abridged version of camp regulations.

You start to read the magazine you brought in the train, but at 10 the lights are automatically extinguished at the main.

HIS LITTLE JOKE

YOU are awakened at 7.30 by a bell which chimes in every dormitory. You put on shorts and hasten to the parade ground, where the instructor is waiting with a cheery joke for the late arrivals.

It is raining slightly and you do not feel very well. After breakfast you feel better and inclined to laugh. But the camp organisers—there are dozens of them—will have none of it. The programme says 9.15 "nature ramble," and rambling you must go.

You return to the camp and look at the programme. It says 12-12.30 "bathing," but for the first time you refuse, as it is now pouring with rain. Jones and Brown—or rather 62X/14 and 42Y/9—have both caught bad colds. They are not accustomed, they explain, to standing half-naked on a parade-ground at 7.45 a.m.

Since no one will bathe, there is now a gap in the programme, which worries the commandant.

You do nothing—and enjoy yourself enormously.

THE SUN SHINES

AFTER luncheon the sun comes out. You would quite like to bathe now, but the programme says "light-seeing," and you spend the afternoon in a couple of dark churches and a museum.

In the evening the Civil Service Sextet give a concert. Attempts to follow it up with an impromptu sing-song are not popular.

The programme promises a sing-song (organised) for Thursday, and today is Tuesday. Moreover, private initiative is generally not encouraged.

And all the time you are surveyed—for your own benefit, of course.

A group of expert psychologists mingle with the party and observe its reactions.

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And that, I shall add, is why I prefer "Seniors" to any State camp, however efficiently organised.

The landlady's boiled cabbage and list of "extras" are notorious. But at least my programme is my own.

MY ANSWER

EVER, against my better judgment, I go, I shall have my answer ready to that question.

I am not enjoying myself, I shall say, because this is not my idea of a holiday. By holiday I mean a time to do what I please at my leisure and in my own way without interference from anybody, however "beneficent."

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The Drug Menace Spreads To The West End

FACED already by an unprecedented wave of drug smuggling and with addicts spreading from the slumlands of ports to fashionable hotels, clubs, and restaurants in London and the big cities, British preventive officers and police vice squads anticipate this spring and summer a new drive by some of the keenest-minded crooks in the world, working in a highly-organised network that spreads from the Far East right across Europe and links with enormous drug centres in the United States.

Britain's post-war experience is a measure of the problem now confronting the police in a score of countries, fighting a menace which has flourished on two wars and now assumes fantastic and dangerous proportions.

It is easy to find drug addicts—there are about 5,000 in Britain (compared with an estimated million in the United States), but the problem is to get at the sources of supply.

For long drug addiction was found only in London's East End and other dockland areas, and consisted almost exclusively of opium smoking or indulgence in Indian hemp—hashish. But now the habit has spread from the opium pipes of the East End to the hypodermic needles of the West End, and morphine, cocaine, heroin, and similar derivatives are being taken in increasing quantities.

'Small' men caught

SUCH drugs can be obtained in London today in one or two famous restaurants, in some hotels, in many night-clubs and drinking "dives," either in the form of doped cigarettes or powder to form solutions for the needle. Scotland Yard are continually raking in purveyors of the drugs—invariably the small men; the astute organisers behind it all are still at large.

In some of these London vice clubs society girls with money to spend are first induced to "try a sniff" as a new means of excitement. Then they come again, unable to live without it, so that a young girl addict recently caught had to have an injection given to her on the police court premises because she was so frantic.

During the summer he was at the school, he took long trips in the schooner which he and the other boys had built. In 1935 he shared the Coast Patrol with the Coast Guard Station at Bournemouth, and in his last year at school commanded the school's large sailing dinghy. It was said of him that he was a great leader, and a strict disciplinarian.

Prince Philip was a great help in training boys from the district in the summer afternoons in jumping, running and javelin throwing. He himself was an outstanding all-round athlete; he was elected captain of cricket and captain of hockey.

SHAKESPEARIAN ACTOR

But athletics and his love of the sea did not fill all Philip's time at school. He rose to be helper (head) of the main house and distinguished himself as actor in Shakespeare plays. In December, 1938, he was made Guardian (head of the school) and his end of term report stated that he had the greatest sense of and one second, giving him nine months seniority out of a possible ten. Because of this, at 21 he found himself second in command of the destroyer Whelp, one of the Royal Navy's latest. Few men of his age have ever achieved such rapid recognition in the Navy. He was present as First-Lt in the Whelp at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

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And the fact that his three sisters all married Germans, and that one, Princess Sophie, was the wife of Prince Christopher of Hesse, a member of Hitler's staff, and Minister in charge of the Reich Air Force during the war, has also been cited as a reason why he should never occupy the position of Prince Regent.

BRITISH-UPBRINGING

The advocates of a possible alliance between this tall, handsome and blond naval officer and the heiress to the throne point to his completely British upbringing and to the fact that he is a nephew of Lord Mountbatten, probably the most popular senior officer of any of the Services in Britain today. They argue, too, that as great-grandson of Queen Victoria, and second cousin of King George VI, no one could be found more eligible for any engagement which have come from Buckingham Palace, the rumours grow in weight, and it has been predicted that Philip will marry Princess Elizabeth before 1947 is out.

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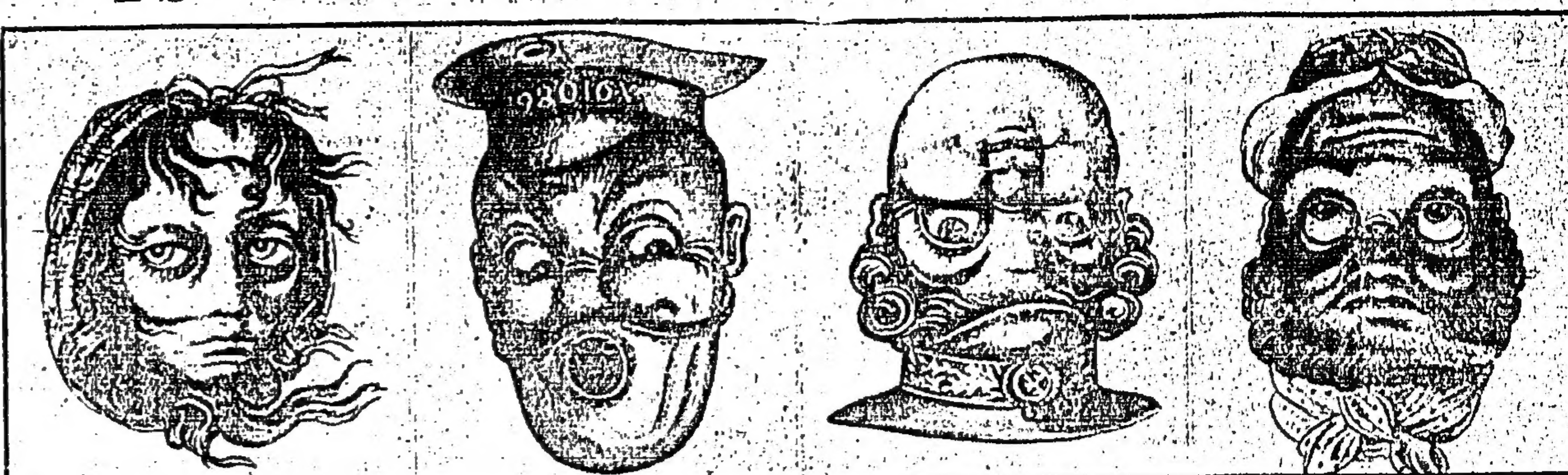
the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery listening to the debates and showing that he is studying the British political machinery.

Now he is British in fact, as well as by inclination. He has paid his £10 2s. 6d. for naturalisation—or nearly 14 days' pay as a naval lieutenant—and he has declared that he is of good character, has an adequate knowledge of the English language, and to the best of his belief is financially solvent.

He has said that he intends either to continue in the Services of the Crown, or to reside in His Majesty's Dominions.

It may be that the near future will bring a new meaning to this last promise, which every alien serving with the British forces must give on naturalisation.—Reuter.

IS YOUR FACE 'REVERSIBLE'?



Rox Whistler, the artist who was killed in the war, found many faces "reversible." Here is a selection from his book, with the reversible title "IOHO!" to be published soon by John Lane. NOW TURN THE PICTURES UPSIDE DOWN

FIGHTING a menace which has flourished on two wars and now assumed dangerous proportions, police in a score of countries face the problem of increasing drug addiction. In Britain the vice has spread from its former dockland home to the fashionable parts of London and other great cities.

PETER O'NEILL

Then, with their victims securely bound to them as the only suppliers of this deadly "happiness," the sellers induce the girls—and men—to provide information on the location of valuable gems or even take part in robberies themselves.

In London's suburban centres of "night-life" for the factory workers and lower middle classes, police are worried by the appearance of Marihuana, the "Sex Drug." Smoked in a cigarette, this drug rapidly causes abandonment of all restraint. Disclosures of its wide use in American colleges caused a nation-wide scandal just before the war, when pic-

tures were published of co-ed students smoking Marihuana, then staging stripping competitions, nude dancing, and the inevitable sequel.

The battle against drugs really began in 1939 when all Europe and the United States had already fallen under the evil spell of drugs. Opium had already been taken by tens of thousands of young men in all countries seeking to evade conscription during the first world war, and its fatal charms later beguiled the war-weary, the frustrated, the homeless.

In America, above all, the menace grew and grew. Customs officers at New York seized single consignments of opium worth £70,000 and the biggest ever recorded single haul, in 1938, was worth £120,000. It has been reported that the authorities have records of something like 500,000 known illegal narcotic dealers inside the States.

Experts have said that 98 per cent. of the women working in the cotton mills of India administer opium to their babies to keep them quiet while they are out at work, while official figures put the opium consumption as high as 180 pounds per head of the population of Calcutta, which leads all India in this vice.

When the police forces of America, Britain, France, and other European countries started a concerted drive about 1929 they uncovered such typical big-scale operatives as "The Opium

Queen of the Straits" who from her white house in Singapore ran an immense business buying and selling opium, morphine, cocaine, heroin, girls—and military secrets. But she died in a shark-infested bay when a British police launch chased her new high-speed motor-boat in which she tried to escape, only to overturn. That was in 1937.

The following year saw the arrest of a multi-millionaire French restaurant proprietor linked with a dope ring which had ramifications literally throughout the world. Uncovered was the secret code which referred, for instance, to a dope factory at Mulhouse in Alsace, to another in Yugoslavia, to an agent in Prague, a big buyer in Britain, methods of sending dope under diplomatic protection.

By parachute

IN all nearly 200 agents were disclosed by the code and famous politicians and diplomats in half a dozen countries were involved. It was calculated that in a year this ring handled £1,000,000 worth of drugs of every kind.

In 1939 it was officially stated that there were 246 men, and 273 women registered as drug takers in Britain. Of these 134 were members of the medical profession, two were dentists, two veterinary surgeons, five were chemists. Seventy-eight per cent. took morphine; 6.5 per cent. preferred cocaine; only 0.4 per cent. were addicted to opium. A reliable post-war estimate of the growth of drug-taking in

Britain puts the current total of addicts, known and suspected at around 5,000.

Almost daily the London police-courts jail or heavy fine small-time smugglers (often Lascar, Indian, or Chinese seamen) and send addicts to homes for treatment. Preventive officers know that drugs are flown in by aeroplane, dropped by parachute, and—in fine weather—brought in by small boats operating from the French coast.

Typical of the ingenuity displayed by the purveyors was the case of a big Paris store where it was found that the "snow" was being sent out concealed inside children's wooden toys.

Young Victims

A RECENT case in London was that of a young girl who procured her drugs in tiny quantities sent to her inside monthly bundles of American magazines—bundles which became weekly as her craving grew.

Saddest and most worrying feature of the problem is the high percentage—between 20 and 25—of young addicts. Dance halls and night clubs, cheap flashy restaurants and amusement arcades have become the centre of the very fount of vice. Ruthless and long continued measures have reduced the opium trade in the East End of London to a trickle compared with the early days of the war when men were caught bringing ashore as much as 70 pounds weight of the drug at a time. As precautions tightened, the price of opium and other drugs rose until only the wealthier could afford them consistently. Thus the present switch to the West End as a trading ground.—Reuter.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN

DESPITE official denials from Buckingham Palace, sections of the British Press continue to insist on the impending engagement between Princess Elizabeth, heiress-apparent to the British throne, and recently-naturalised Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, ex-Prince Philip of Greece. This article, by STANLEY CLARK, describes the schooldays and naval career of the Viceroy of India's 26-year-old nephew whose name was almost unknown to the general public until his name was linked with that of Princess Elizabeth.

NATURALISATION

has not made Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, Royal Navy, any more British than was Prince Philip of Greece. For, although he was born in Corfu, this 26 years old nephew of Rear-Admiral Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy of India, has spent no more than fifteen months of his life in Greece, and is not able even to speak the language.

Philip Mountbatten's life has been completely British since he was brought to England as a baby, and from the earliest days he has grown up under the influence of his famous sailor uncle.

Philip was educated at Gordonstoun School, near Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, the well-known school which is known as the British Salem, after its principal, Dr Kurt Hahn, who founded the German school on the shores of Lake Constance.

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A recent picture of Philip

DEMOKURASHI Comes to the Japanese

JAPAN Radio's newly-organised information session almost cracked up on its opening night. The board of experts included prominent scientists, writers, professors, politicians and even a woman. Before the quiz began, the announcer proclaimed with some justification that here was a panel of sages with the all-seeing eye of Buddha.

The first few questions were child's play, dealing with commonplace topics like synthetic education, the juxtaposition of ceremonial cyclamens and their relationship to heaven and earth, and so on. The answers vibrated with the smug complacency of radio prophets who know all.

Then came the simple inquiry which, in a few brief minutes, made listeners feel they had tuned in to a Mexican bull fight. Only a simpleton or a scoundrel could have sent in the question: "What is Demokurashi?" (Note: Democracy is now a Japanese word, both in meaning and pronunciation).

There was a lung-filling pause, and then all the experts got off to a running start. With some difficulty the announcer shouted them down and suggested they should perform one at a time.

Sages Come To Grips

PROFESSOR Kato explained that demokurashi was a system which paid its educators superb wages and thus promoted the enlightenment of the masses. Scientist Dr Iwai remarked sneeringly that this was indeed a superficial definition. Without bigger and better scientific development, how could demokurashi survive? Mention of atoms was, of course, taboo, but one could imagine what the frustrated scientist had in mind.

Writer and sociologist Ishii laughed scornfully before Dr Iwai had even finished. How, asked Mr Ishii in turn, could either of these hemmed-in academics understand true demokurashi? He, Ishii, a son of toilers and a toiler himself, a self-educated man, he would tell them what demokurashi is.

"Demokurashi," shouted Ishii, "is rice." Then, as if he had not eaten for some time, he went into reverse. "Rice," he yelled, "is demokurashi. Demokurashi is a full stomach for the people..."

This time the interruption came in the form of a piercing, female voice. Miss Obata, suffragette and high school teacher, began with the unpleasant observation that men thought only of their pockets and stomachs. Men, she said nastily, had no spiritual values to speak of.

Conquered and conquerors are equally bewildered when they try to define what it is that we fought for

By PETER V. RUSSO

Far Eastern editor of the Melbourne Argus, who has just returned from a visit to Japan.

The announcer's words could not be clearly heard through the noise that followed, but it sounded as if he were saying that it would not be demokurashi to strike a woman. Miss Obata was not abashed. "Demokurashi," she said, "means sacrifice for one's principles, and only a woman knows the meaning of sacrifice."

"Indeed," she added as an afterthought, "only a woman knows the meaning of principles."

This clear-cut definition had a peculiar effect on the male experts. Mr Ishii, who had been cut off in mid-air, so to speak, exclaimed wildly that it was bad enough to be insulted at all, but to be insulted by a woman was the last grain.

There was more clatter and then, for a few minutes, painful silence. When the station went on the air again, the announcer invited listeners to tune in at the same time next week and hear the experts coming to grips with further problems of the day.

Diet Session

IN Tokyo's stately Diet, demokurashi had its first lusty workout a few weeks ago during the debate on electoral boundaries. Socialist MP Kanai tried to drive home a point by striking Liberal MP Ono smartly on the head. Representative Kawasaki went to Ono's aid, and very soon the various parties were deploying for battle, while individual members were stalking each other behind the desks and benches.

Crying, oddly enough "Cease fire! Cease fire!", Diet guards rushed into the Chamber and attempted to sort out the melee. Among the numerous casualties was Conservative MP Ozawa, part of whose left ear had been bitten off by mistake. The blue carpet of the Chamber was stained and spattered with Liberal blood, but the Socialists came through the debate unscathed.

In a statement to the press, the Socialist spokesman said that the Liberals did not understand demokurashi and were trying to achieve their objective by violence. The Liberal spokesman countered shrewdly by stating that the Socialists did not understand demokurashi and were trying to achieve their objective by violence.

If outside observers believe that only the Japanese are exercised over the meaning of demokurashi, they are wrong. Many foreigners in Japan, mainly press correspondents and officials, are discovering that their own definitions are equally vague, if not so vigorously controversial. Rarely does a Japanese get the same explanation from different foreigners. His bewilderment increases if he is told that democracy is a kind of perpetual political evolution, hollow without a background of popular struggle and experience, and it cannot be adopted merely by shedding the kimono and pulling on trousers.

The Allied authorities have made considerable efforts to explain to the Japanese what is not democracy, but little has been done to define what it is. This negative approach has resulted in Japanese definitions which range from the hilarious to the tragic.

At San Francisco, Dr. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, gave an impromptu definition of democracy which was universally applauded as a masterpiece of political clarity. I saw a translation of this statement at a Japanese middle school I visited, and all that could be said for it was that any resemblance between Dr. Evatt of Australia and Dr. Eban of Japan was purely coincidental.

Evatt presented the ideas and inspirations of democracy, those political and human values which are a matter of feeling rather than formula. The translation, on the other hand, although literal enough, implied that demokurashi was a technique which, with a little practice, could be acquired as readily as skill at quoits or obstacle-racing.

Maybe He's Right

THERE are Japanese who are trying, and trying hard. There are even some Japanese who know. But confusion and relapse will undoubtedly supervene unless this vital question of the definition and practice of democracy becomes a positive item on the Allied agenda. The Japanese can scarcely be expected to renounce their own political philosophy for one which they are being led to believe we are incapable of explaining to them.

An American in Tokyo, after a heated discussion with friends on the meaning of democracy, called over the Japanese bar steward and again posed the question which excited the experts: "What is democracy?" "Demokurashi," replied the boy, who was making an excellent living out of the occupation, "is General MacArthur."

General MacArthur, Supreme Arbiter

By "Candidus"

IF I were asked to point out the man who has the greatest responsibility in the world today, I think MacArthur would be my selection. He is vested with the power of a supreme arbiter, and it will apparently be his decisions which will shape the Far East of the future. The reactions from his policy will not only affect China very deeply, but will in no small measure affect the future generations of the world.

It is natural to those who have resided in the Far East for many years to wonder whether such a grave responsibility should rest on the word of one man, even if he is the mouthpiece of his country.

MacArthur's policy seems to be intended to rehabilitate the Japanese on democratic lines within the short space of a year or two. Presumably, the time is not distant when they will

be entrusted with a major part of their administration and politics. Is it possible for a race, boasting thousands of years of primitive isolation, to be able to discard its inherent characteristics? Is it not more likely that the Japanese will prove apt pupils in assuming a civilised veneer, which some of them so successfully adopted previous to the war?

To many of us, it occasioned considerable surprise that those charming, polished little gentlemen who at one time resided in the world's major cities (Hongkong included) were not employed in the areas occupied by their countrymen during Japanese occupation.

We realise now that they were probably carefully packed away until their incomparable suavity would again be useful in leading those whom they wished to destroy, gently and smilingly, up the proverbial garden path.

For the purposes of invasion, they relied upon their natural make-up. Domineering, ruthless, soulless, inhuman. Had they have won, their westernised, Americanised little puppets would no longer have been required—and you and I know the answer.

IT is true that the splitting up of Germany into zones is not proving very successful, but it would have been equally dangerous to place Germany under one man, as it is, in my opinion, to do so with Japan. General MacArthur is doubtless an administrator of outstanding merit, but is it not possible that by assumed humility and repentance, the people whose destiny he controls may well delude him into believing in their pseudo-sincerity? China does not appear to have very much say in the future of Japan, and yet her very existence depends upon a very strong and unwavering control of a people who may be depended upon to live for the day of revenge.

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Of course I'm not denying that the old stagecoach was far quicker, but I still maintain you young fellows attach too much importance to mere speed."

ABC of Indian Affairs

[India is in the news these days. These facts will help you to a better understanding of the problems involved.]

By Victor Thompson

BRITISH INDIA consists of 56 percent of India's total area, which is 1,576,000 square miles. Three-quarters of the population live in its 11 Provinces, each of which already has a considerable measure of self-government. The rest of the land is known as the

INDIAN STATES, of which there are 562, all ruled by princes with varying degrees of feudalism.

THE PEOPLE, 90 percent of whom are poor agriculturists, number nearly 400 millions. They belong to many racial types, ranging from aboriginal spearmen to highly intellectual, profoundly learned classes. There are a score of religions and two thousand castes; the chief grouping being the

HINDUS, who comprise 71 percent of the population, with the most rigid spokesmen; the

MAHABHARAT, a powerful body intent on preserving the social structure of their religion. The outstanding feature of this is the

CASTE SYSTEM, which "stratifies" mankind into unalterable layers. The bottom layer is a depressed and degraded proletariat, slave-class which used to be called the

UNTOUCHABLES, but are now unceremoniously known as the Scheduled Castes.

DR. AMBEDKAR, their leader, claims to speak for 60,000,000 Untouchables. Nevertheless, many of them still regard with veneration the great Hindu spiritual and political leader.

MAHATMA GANDHI, (Mahatma means "virtually Saint"), this gnome-like septuagenarian expounds the faith of

SATYAGRAHA, which may be loosely interpreted as the Power of the Spirit but which has come to be applied particularly to the non-violence Gandhi advises.

SWARAJ, which is the Indian word for Home Rule, is the ultimate goal of Gandhi and his followers. Although the Mahatma holds no office, he is the chief leader of

CONGRESS, an organisation which, because of its name, is often taken to be a legislature of some kind, but which is in fact a political Party, the largest and most powerful in India. It stands, above all, for freedom from the British "yoke."

PANDIT NEHRU (Pandit means a learned man, an authority), a Socialist of world renown, who has spent 10 years of his life in British prisons, is another Congress leader. So is

MAULANA AZAD (Maulana means, roughly, Professor), who, as President of the Party, demonstrates its claim to represent all Indians (though it is, in fact, predominantly Hindu), since he belongs to the other great religion of India.

THE MUSLIMS, or Muslims; or Mohammedans. Their differences with the Hindus have given rise to one of the country's major problems.

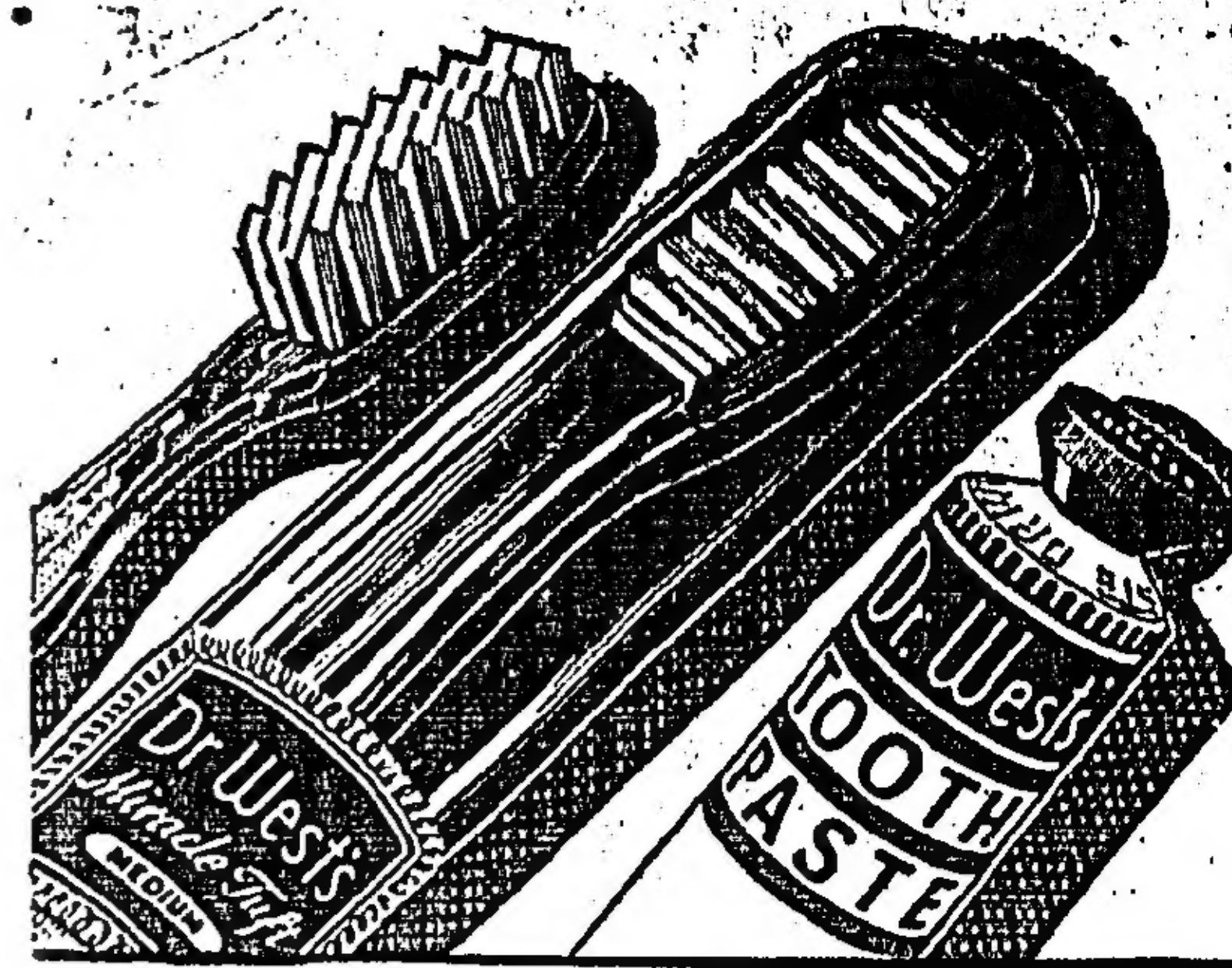
MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH is President and chief spokesman of the Muslim League, which insists that, in any reform of Indian government, there must be

PAKISTAN, which means a severance from the rest of India of those provinces (chiefly in the North-West and North-East), with a Muslim majority. Among other minorities demanding a voice in the future are

THE SIKHS, of whom there are nearly four million, and the

ANGLO-INDIANS, who are people of mixed blood numbering about a million, strongly loyal to the British Raj, which means the Government of India, as represented by

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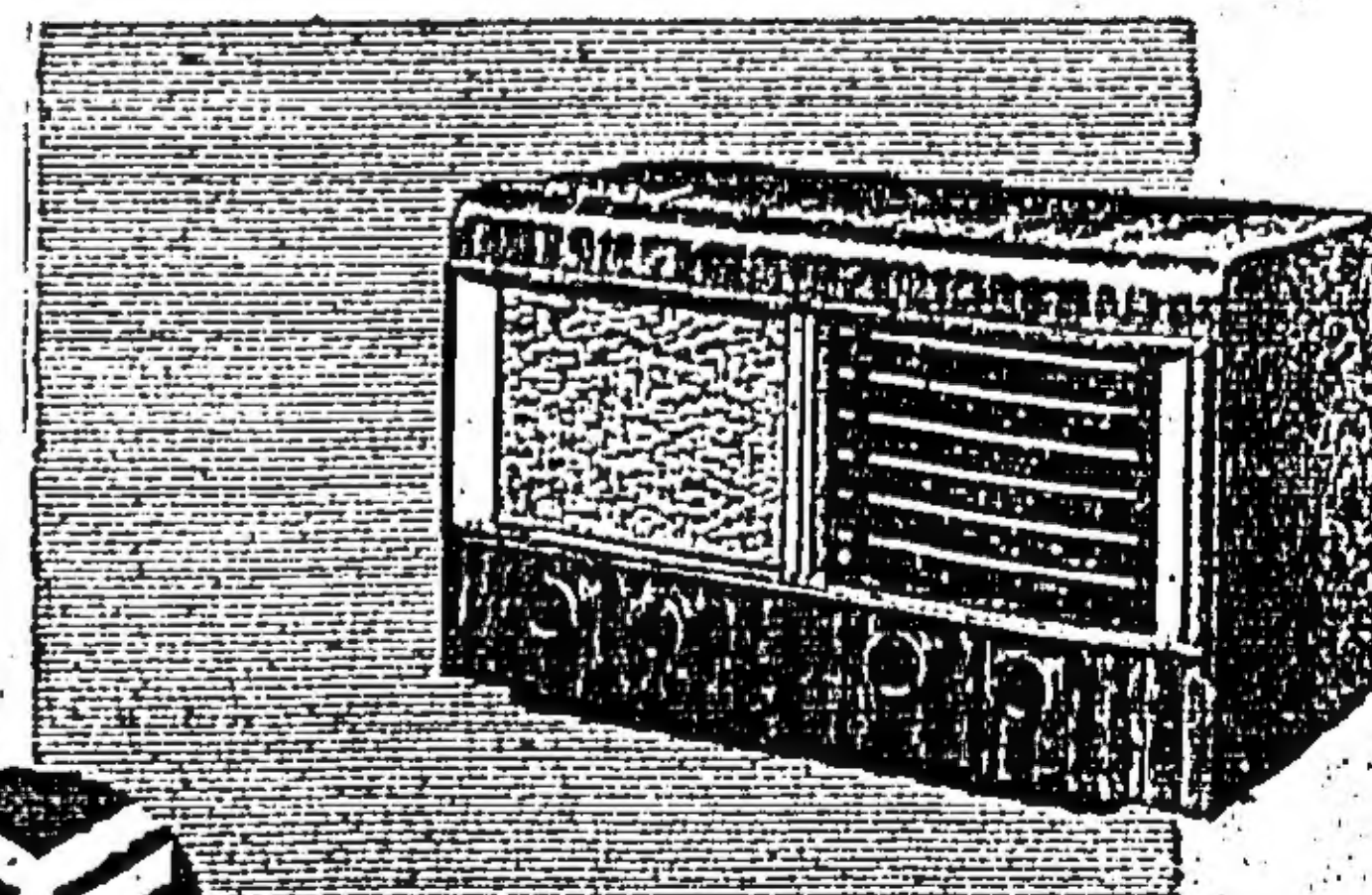
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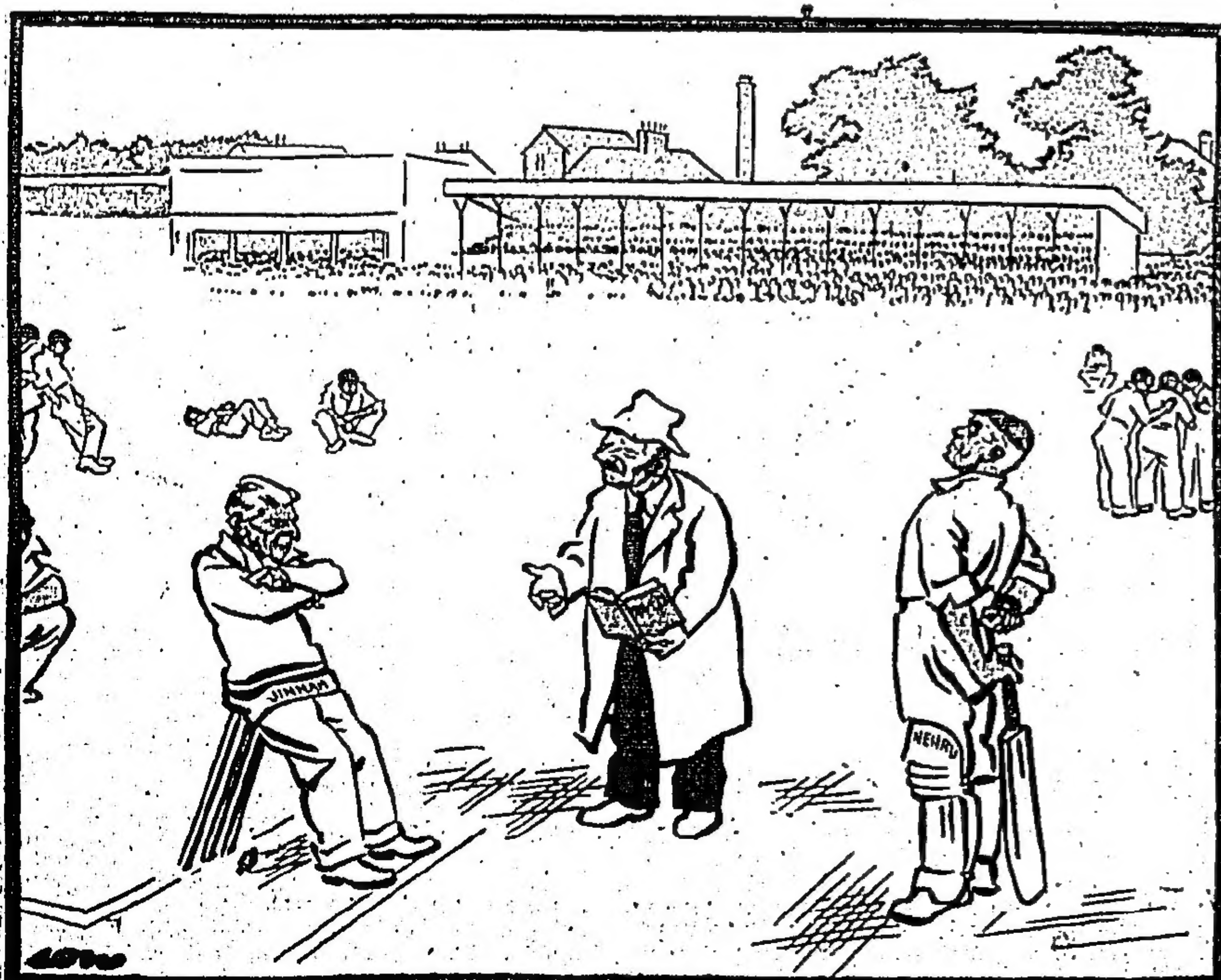
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INDIAN TEST

SPORTS FEATURES

WHITSUN RACING CARNIVAL

Popular Handicap Race Revived

HAPPY VALLEY PROSPECTS

By "THE TURF"

Only favourable weather is needed to guarantee a successful Whitsun racing carnival at the Valley which will be held this afternoon and again on Monday. For today, there are, as usual, eight races on the card, with the Nevertire Handicap as the major event.

British sport has been paid a big compliment by the appointment of a British President of the International Amateur Athletic Federation

Lord Burghley—Great British Runner

BY ROY MOOR

Lord Burghley was born on February 9, 1905. He gave no indication of his running prowess until he began his studies in 1923 at Cambridge University. Here he was encouraged to take up hurdle racing and such was his natural aptitude for the sport that within twelve months he was chosen to represent Britain in the 110 metres high hurdles at the Paris Olympiad.

Although defeated in his heat, Lord Burghley found the experience of racing against champions of other nations invaluable, and a year later he began a series of triumphs in the classic Oxford University versus Cambridge University annual match—winning the 120 yards (109.72 metres) high hurdles and the 220 yards (201.17 metres) low hurdles three years in succession. His 24.8 secs. for the 220 yards (201.17 metres) low hurdles in 1925 established a new University record while his 13.2 secs. for 120 yards (109.72 metres) high hurdles the following season equalled the record.

These achievements were the forerunners of numerous victories gained in both Britain and abroad and it was not long before British national records were being broken by him. Three times he won the British 120 yards (109.72 metres) high hurdles title (1929, '30, '31) his best time being 14.8 secs. (English record) in 1931, while he also led his rivals in the British 440 yards (402.33 metres) low hurdles championship in 1929, '27, '28, '29 and '32. His 54 seconds' run for the 440 yards (402.33 metres) low hurdles in 1929 was a record at that time, a figure which he reduced to 53.8 seconds in 1930. On several occasions he was awarded the special trophy for being the most outstanding performer at the British championship meeting.

NOTABLE PERFORMANCES

Lord Burghley's most notable performances were seen when he was competing in the 440 yards (402.33 metres) low hurdles races against Luigi Facelli, the famous Italian champion. Year after year the Continental runner would visit England to challenge Burghley for the British title honours, but on only two occasions—in 1929 and 1931—did Facelli succeed in his ambition to beat Lord Burghley in thrilling finishes.

Burghley's greatest triumph, however, was the winning of the Olympic 400 metres low hurdles in 1928, which made him virtual champion of the world. In spite of being badly drawn on an outside lane, he finished first in the final by the narrowest of margins after one of the most exciting contests ever witnessed.

The Olympic at Los Angeles in 1932 saw Lord Burghley again in the British team, but by this time the years were robbing him of much of his speed. Nevertheless, he gained fifth place in 110 metres high hurdles final and fourth in the final of the 400 metres low hurdles.

It was while serving as an officer in the Grenadier Guards that Burghley snapped an Achilles tendon, which put an end to his track-running activities.

In spite of his exacting business duties, Lord Burghley has never forsaken his sporting interests. President of many British national physical fitness movements he has also done much good work in his capacity as Chairman of the British Olympic Association and President of the British Amateur Athletic Association. He will bring the same enthusiasm to his new post as President of the Amateur Athletic Federation.

A scheme has been devised by the ruling body of tennis in Britain to develop young tennis players. Coaching will not be given to schoolchildren—there would not be enough instructors to deal with so many pupils—but to games teachers at the nationally owned schools, who will pass the lessons on to their pupils. The aim is not to develop champions (though that may be one result) but to give the ordinary girl and boy a competence and delight in the game.

Teaching Tennis To Young Britain

(By Major T. MOSS, Coach appointed by the English Lawn Tennis Association)

The English Lawn Tennis Association has embarked upon a comprehensive scheme of instruction for games teachers in the art of teaching the essential principles of Lawn Tennis stroke production.

The Association is primarily concerned with the average player rather than with the production of champions, though it is to be hoped that the early discovery of players of unusual promise may result. Furthermore it may well be that more young players may become willing and competent to join the ranks of professionals.

It has been decided to start with children at school, so that from the outset they may be given fundamentally sound ideas of the basic principles of stroke production. There are at most schools masters or mistresses responsible for games teaching. Education Departments

have been asked to co-operate with the Lawn Tennis Association by arranging centres where these games instructors can attend lectures. There will also be demonstrations, films on the theory of teaching and practical instruction on how to deal with pupils.

THE ORGANISATION
This scheme was begun early in 1946 on a restricted basis. The promoters sought to establish the type of syllabus best suited to the time available and the proficiency of the coming forward for instruction. For this experimental period three areas were formed, Northern, Eastern and Southern, each comprising about six counties. Each county was asked to form a number of centres, varying according to population density and the number of schools.

One professional coach was selected to operate in each area, in direct touch with the county education authorities. The basis of instruction is a syllabus of 32 hours, divided into 16 hours in the first and second years. It covers the theory of production of all ground strokes, and volleying including the smash and the service. Theory is elaborated by practical demonstration and instruction on the court.

Further instruction includes the practical application of theory, demonstration of "shadowing" and use for mass coaching and preliminary work with beginners. A course of such brevity cannot do more than enable the games masters and mistresses to teach a sound basis to stroke production. Further instruction will be needed and is arranged elsewhere for masters and mistresses desiring to reach a higher standard of efficiency.

The object is to suggest a definite system of teaching for common use, based on the principle that there is no one style or system of playing. A preliminary examination is held at the end of the first 16 hours and a final examination on completion of the course. An "L. T. A." certificate is then granted to those proved competent to coach. The attendance at these examinations is entirely voluntary, as indeed is attendance at the course.

Vast Field For Development
Experience gained during the first year has decided the Lawn Tennis Association to organise two additional areas. The whole of England and Wales will now be covered. The keenness and enthusiasm shown, and the demands for the formation of new centres, suggest that the scheme will justify the direct participation of Britain's Ministry of Education.

At present the scope of the scheme is limited to schools under County Education control. Independent schools, private schools, clubs, youth organisations, etc. will later offer a vast field for additional work.

Romantic History Of England's Most Famous Football Club

By ROY PESKETT

The Arsenal is more than a football club in Britain. It is the most famous name in the game, it is an institution. The highest, glittering pinnacle of fame for every young footballer is associated with Arsenal. How did it reach this eminent position?

In 1886, workers in a section of the Woolwich Arsenal, that great munition works situated in south-east London, organised a cricket team known as Dial Square. Three enthusiastic members, David Danksin, from Nottingham, and Richard Pearce, from Bolton, decided to conduct a football section. The purchase price of the ball was raised by nominal subscriptions from the members, and, as standard-colour jerseys were non-existent, each man played in whatever colour he possessed. On this, it is interesting to note that the dress of one player consisted of a blue and black hooped jersey, ordinary boots with leather bars nailed across the soles, and long trousers cut down!

After four uneventful years a new element joined the club—a number of enthusiasts who had played for Nottingham Forest. They called a meeting at The Royal Oak Hotel, Plumstead (on the outskirts of London), in December 1889, and the first point settled was to change the name of the team. From then on Dial Square became known as "The Royal Arsenal Football Club." Jerseys were to be a uniform red. Ground was expected, however, was a big problem, and for the next few years Arsenal had a number of unsatisfactory "addresses." Plumstead Common was first, then a move was made to a plot of land owned by a well-known local pig-breeder. After two more moves, the club returned to Plumstead, where they remained until the next and final move to Highbury—the present playing ground—1913.

BOLD MOVE
By this time Arsenal had been accepted as members of the Second Division of the Football League, and their first game was played at home against Newcastle United on September 2, 1893. Arsenal had also become a professional soccer club and changed its name to Woolwich Arsenal. In their first season in the League, Arsenal finished ninth of fifteen teams, with 28 points from as many games.

In 1899 came a period of financial vicissitude. The South African War broke out and, as many of the club's supporters were either serving in the Forces or employed for long hours in making munitions, attendances fell away during the next three years. Although the next decade provided one long financial problem, with ever-increasing competition from other London clubs, such as Fulham, Chelsea, Clapton Orient and Spurs, Arsenal's playing record was very

good. By 1904 Arsenal had gained promotion to the First Division. In 1906 and 1907 they reached the semi-final of the English Cup, losing on both occasions to Newcastle and Sheffield Wednesday respectively.

At the end of the 1912-13 season, Arsenal found themselves bottom of the First Division, having gained only 18 points from a possible 76, and lost their senior status. It was then the controllers of the club decided on a bold move, the first of such a series which has gained international recognition and prestige for the team. It was decided to set up new playing quarters at Highbury, to change the name to Arsenal, and to make the club the greatest in the land. Then World War I intervened.

When peacetime football was resumed, Arsenal were placed in the First Division—where they have remained ever since. But the new status still didn't bring Arsenal success—until the appointment in 1924, as manager, of Mr. Herbert Chapman, who left Huddersfield in a blaze of glory, having piloted that club to three successive First Division championships. That was the turning point in Arsenal's fortunes. In Chapman's first season the club won the League, and in the following season Arsenal eclipsed anything they had previously done by reaching the final of the Cup. The luck didn't hold, however, for Cardiff City won 1-0 at Wembley, with the additional honour of being the first club to take the trophy to Wales.

REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS
In that same season, Chapman introduced a revolutionary tactical scheme, known ever since as the "three-back game." He employed his centre-half as a "stopper," a plan which immediately was copied by other teams. It has now become a natural part of British football.

In the next two seasons Chapman re-drafted his team. David Jack was signed from Preston, and, in addition, Eddie Lingwood (later to captain England on 34 occasions), Herbert Roberts (the greatest "stopper" centre-half of all), Charles Jones, Jack Lambert and Clifford "Boy" Bastin, were drafted into the side. From then on it was one long steady run of success for Arsenal. The Football Association Cup was won in 1926 and the following season the League Championship was taken with a record number of points (60). In 1932, they finished second in the League, and lost at Wembley in the Cup Final to Newcastle.

In the next three years, Arsenal won the League championship, a triumph which was marred by the death of the club's manager and genius, Herbert Chapman, who died suddenly on January 6, 1934. The club carried on with Mr. George Allison at the helm, a worthy choice and an admirable successor. In the F.A. Cup in 1936, and the League championship again in 1938 were the major honours gained before World War II brought soccer competition to a halt.

Mr. Allison, who "discovered" Ted Drake, the famous centre-forward in 1924, has since added many other brilliant players to the Arsenal list, including Bryn Jones, from Wolverhampton, and Rooke, from Fulham, a centre who has considerably strengthened the attack this season.

The luxurious accommodation at Highbury is in keeping with Arsenal's great history. The huge main stand at Highbury is the last word in comfort. Every seat (flip-up style) is made of rubber; there is a refreshment bar 30 metres long, and separate ambulance rooms for men and women. The players' dressing rooms are of spacious design, with baths, electrically heated floors, and excellently equipped medical treatment rooms. The club has its own private railway dining car, boot repairers and band.

Tudor Minstrel Looks Good To Win Derby

(BY ROBERT WATSON)

On Saturday, June 7, the 168th Derby will be run. It has been held every year since 1980 without a break, but this is the first time the most coveted Turf prize in the world has been decided on a Saturday.

When the twelfth Earl of Derby founded the famous race it was decided on a Thursday, and won by Diomed, the prize being £1,125. Then in 1838 Derby Day was fixed at Wednesday and on that day it has been run ever since until this year.

The jockey for his two and half minutes gallop over the tricky Epsom mile and half, will receive seven guineas, but he can rely upon a substantial present from the owner in addition.

Unlike the owner, trainer and jockey, who can carry on each year the horse has only one attempt at the famous classic. Gordon Richards has been trying for over 20 years and this time he thinks his luck has come on Tudor Minstrel. By his brilliant victory in the Two Thousand Guineas Tudor Minstrel aroused tremendous enthusiasm and now the Derby is eagerly awaited for it will prove, many hope and believe, that Mr. J. A. Dewar's unbeaten colt is the most outstanding horse for many years.

EXQUISITE QUALITY

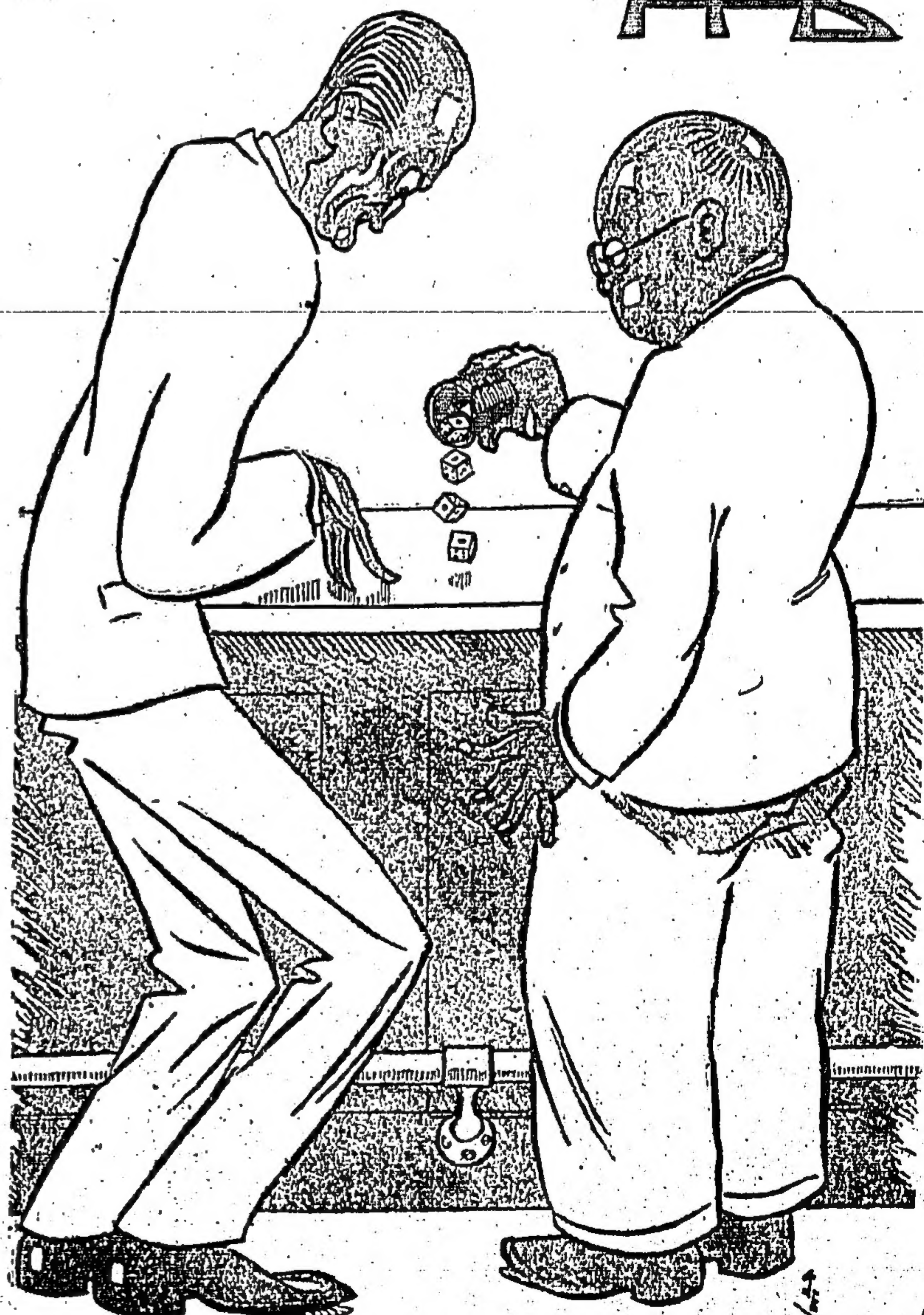
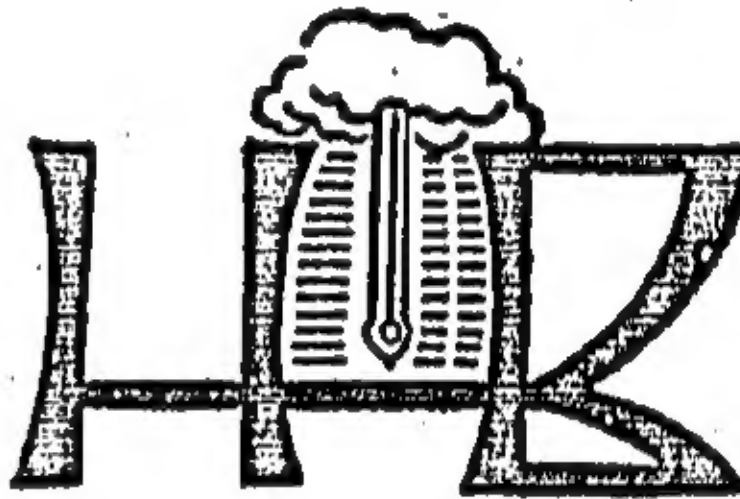
There is no doubt he is representative of the highest standard of British bloodstock, and as long as we breed such horses there is no danger of losing our position in the world of thoroughbred breeding.

So far Tudor Minstrel has won all his six races without being called upon for a serious effort and a colt of most exquisite quality he is in every respect a model racehorse.

It is no use trying to deny his chances. If he stays I do not see what there is to beat him. He keeps on winning and that counts above anything else. The question of stamina has still to be put to the test for he has never travelled more than a mile in public.

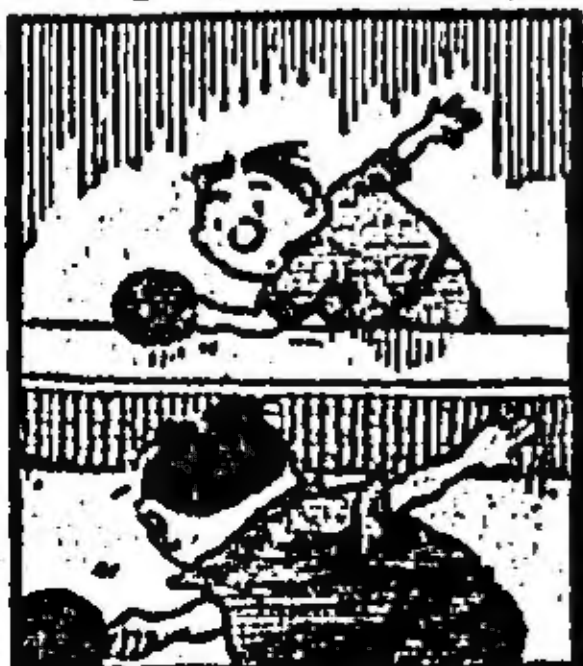
Fred Darling, Tudor Minstrel's trainer, has no doubt as to the colt's stamina and has great confidence in his charge. So too has Gordon Richards.

Incidentally Darling sets a problem with Blue Train and Stockade both unbeaten. The former is bred on

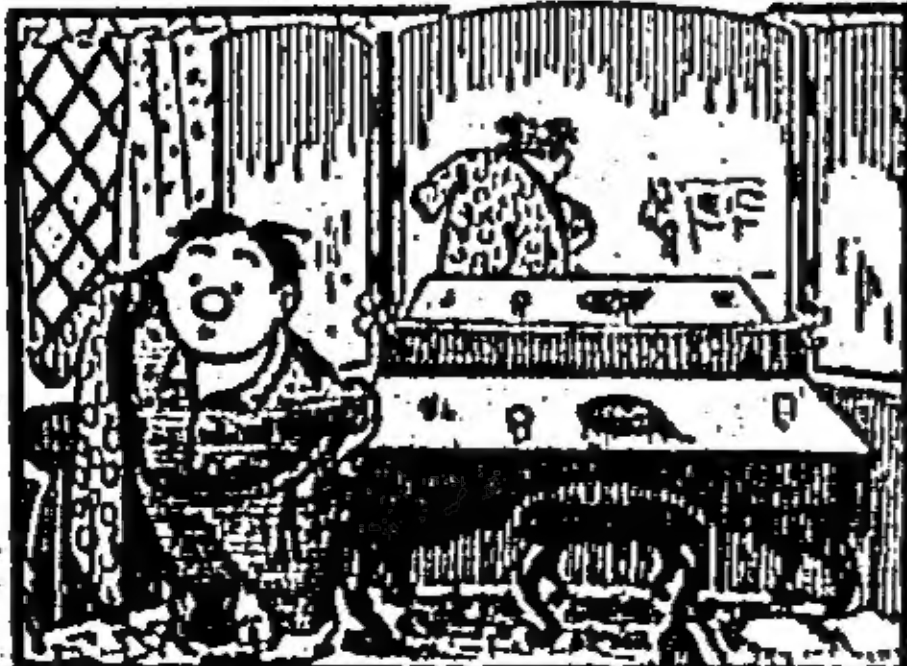


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SPORTING SAM



By Reg. Wootton



Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. The Lesser Yellow Trolly is popular in Covent Garden, Horticultural Hall, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Ireland.

2. Can you give the name which might refer to—
Market town of Berkshire, London bridge over Thames?

3. Quite apart from shops, where would you expect to find—
Fish-plates, shoes, chairs?



4. What is this fellow called?

5. The largest South American country is—
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru?

6. Which of these famous county regiments bears a figure of Britannia on its badge—
Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Hampshire, Cheshire, Dorsetshire?

7. A thaumaturge is—
Plumber, surgical instrument, wonder-worker, meteorologist, poet?

8. Do you know the official names for—
Old Bailey, Law Courts, Petty-lane?

9. What letters appear on a standard typewriter keyboard in alphabetical order?

10. Who were the authors of—
Whitecoats, The White Company?

HOME CRAFT CENTRE

A girls' home craft centre will be opened in Singapore soon to provide household training for homeless and destitute girls.

The centre is to be residential and will be staffed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Present plans call for practical instruction in the care of young children and nursing, together with a certain amount of academic schooling and basic training in home crafts.

—Associated Press.

Muscovites Isolated From Rest Of World By Rigid Censorship

By JOHN HIGHTOWER

(Associated Press Moscow Correspondent)

Moscow's man in the street is about as completely isolated from the rest of the world as he can be without moving to the moon, as news about him is regularly permitted to reach other lands only through rigid censorship.

News for him from outside reaches him in the main only through the press and radio which function as voices of the government, army, Communist Party or other controlling organisation.

He is not permitted to travel outside his national borders except on official or officially approved missions. He has little or no relations with the few foreigners in his own country. What he knows about other people, their politics, economic systems and living habits are overwhelmingly the things his government lets him know if it does not actually seek to impress them upon him.

If he gets other information it is generally by accident.

According to the cultural criticisms, regularly published in the Moscow press, every phase of art should be in line with Soviet teachings and ideals.

Jazz Popular

Perhaps the western influence that is most free in Moscow is American jazz which is very popular with hotel dining room orchestras.

Personal contacts, with Russians, except for officially-assigned interpreters, waiters and other service people, are greatly handicapped by the language barrier. But among the hundreds of reporters and delegates in Moscow for the recent Foreign Ministers' Conference, some contacts with Soviet citizens were made. These served merely to underscore rather than disprove the isolation of the Russian people.

Very few Russians seem pleased to be greeted by a foreigner in a public place. Operations of the Soviet secret police are not known

in detail to foreigners in Moscow, but their results become known from time to time. Occasionally a Russian acquaintance of an American or other foreigner drops out of sight and word comes from a relative or friend that he has been taken away.

The Secret Police

Foreigners resident in Moscow claim that every block or building has an informer if not a regular police agent to keep a tab on the activities of the people.

Hidden microphones are constantly feared by those who think they might have something worthwhile to say. In the American colony this fear probably reached an all-time high when the Foreign Ministers' Conference was on. Only two or three rooms in the residence of the American Ambassador were officially considered to be free of the microphone menace.

Moscow's foreign colony took telephone tapping for granted and also suspected its servants of being actual or potential informers. Foreigners who studied the Russian educational system report that while technical subjects were well taught and an educated class was steadily being built up, the students learn everything exclusively from the communist viewpoint and in Soviet terms.

Capitalist Encirclement

The Moscow press constantly harps on the theme of capitalist encirclement, oppression of workers abroad, American and British imperialism and the superiority of the Soviet system and nation.

One high diplomatic official expressed the belief that Soviet political development might be modified by the growth of a large educated class which would tend increasingly to break down barriers and establish more and broader contacts with the rest of the world. Other equally responsible persons think the critical point is whether the political mould of Soviet education is so effective that children brought up to fit it will ever be able to think beyond its limits.

One of the most striking recent examples of the isolation of Soviet citizens was the government decree forbidding Russians who married foreigners to leave the country. The Soviets take the line that citizens of a Soviet state have responsibilities to the state which they are not permitted to escape by marrying foreigners.



Chippy: MAKE A CHILDREN'S COAT-STAND

TODAY'S idea for a children's coat-stand comes from Mrs L. A. Bassett, and a very attractive piece of furniture it makes for the hall or nursery.

YOU WILL NEED—

1 piece of timber, 2ft. 9ins. x 2ins. square for the centre post; 2 pieces 12ins. long x 3ins. x 1in. for the base; 2 pieces 6ins. long x 2 1/2ins. x 1/2in. to be cut diagonally in half for the four centre post triangular supports; one piece 12-14ins. in diameter for the circular top; one piece 10-12ins. long x 4ins. x 1/2in. (This is 2ins. shorter than

above. It fits underneath the circular top and takes the top end of the centre post; four cup hooks; glue, screws, nails or nail pins.

STEP 1: Make your base as shown in small diagram. Use carpenter's glue and two screws when assembling.

STEP 2: The top: From your piece of wood 4in. wide x 1/2in. thick, cut out a 2in. square in the centre post. Now screw this piece to the underside of your circular top across the grain. As

it is shorter than the top it cannot be seen in the diagram. STEP 3: Now to assemble the job. Screw the centre post to the base from underneath. Glue and nail (nail pins are best) your triangular supports to the base and to the post. Next, glue and screw your circular top to the post.

STEP 4: In the one I made I added a toy to the top, and this can be practical as well as attractive. The one in the picture is a storehouse for tennis balls and marbles. STEP 5: If you want a really nicely finished job, you can paint the stand as I have done in cream and dark red.



REJECTION OF EPSTEIN WORK CAUSES STIR IN ART CIRCLES

—By LADY MARGARET STEWART—

Artists and all those people who appreciate art in Britain have been shocked by the decision of the Trustees of the Tate Gallery to reject Jacob Epstein's "Lucifer."

This great winged bronze was the art sensation of 1945, when it was exhibited in the Leicester Galleries in London.

I wrote at the time that "Lucifer" was undoubtedly one of Epstein's finest works—indeed a masterpiece.

Art critics all over Britain agreed that it was magnificent.

The weekly magazine Cavalcade said of its modelling that it "remains among the best that the art of sculpture has seen since the age of Michelangelo and Donatello."

DISGUSTED

The sculptor himself considers it the major piece of his last period, and confesses himself to be "shocked and disgusted" over the whole business, and incredible that such a generous gift from the Lawrence Trust should have been kicked out.

However, the fact remains that "Lucifer" was thrown out—not from heaven but from the Tate Gallery.

The trustees were unanimous in their rejection of the work with the exception of Henry Moore, another great sculptor, who unfortunately is away in America.

I called on Mr Epstein at his home in Hyde Park Gate and we discussed the rejection about which he still was very much annoyed and mystified. In the actual studio, crowded with all manner of work—bronze figures and heads, paintings, drawings—I again saw the impressive might of Lucifer, which is the cause of the controversy.

ALMOST AN INSULT

"What is so extraordinary and almost impossible to understand," said Epstein, "is that, although I invited the Trustees to come and view the work before accepting it, they refused, and the rejection was made without even bothering to see it."

Personally I agree with Epstein that this was an extraordinary procedure, and one which might well be interpreted as amounting to insult, even though it was not deliberately intended.

"One of them told me," continued the sculptor, "that he had been too busy, but, of course, had already seen 'Lucifer' the year before. Several of the other Trustees had never seen it at all."

"Otherwise I was given to understand that they did not like it as much as some of my other and earlier works."

"Also, there was some suggestion made that there was not enough room in the Gallery."

Not enough room at the Tate! That is, of course, a ludicrous supposition, and could hardly have been intended seriously.

It seems clear that the official reasons given for rejection are merely what Epstein describes as "red herrings," such as the professed preference for his "Madonna and child," a work which has been in America for a long time.

It was sold, nine years ago, to a Miss Sally Ryan of New York, on the understanding that Epstein would not reproduce the work again. Apart from that, the Tate possesses only one major piece of Epstein's, which he executed 20 years ago.

HADN'T SEEN IT

The offer to the Tate was made by the Seven Pillars of Wisdom Trust, founded in 1937 to devote to public purposes the profits arising from the sale of Lawrence of Arabia's famous book.

Lawrence's brother, Prof. A. W. Lawrence, Professor of Classical Archaeology at Cambridge University, is head of the Trust, and unquestionably the offer was most handsome.

But the key to the whole situation seems to lie in the strange attitude of mind of Art Gallery Trustees who refuse a work of art and vote for its exclusion, without having previously seen it.

That is the mystery behind which the real reasons appear to be obscure, and which tempts the layman to wonder whether more personal prejudices and antipathies are involved.

It may be that trustees of English public galleries have gradually developed too academic a point of view.

The director of the Tate is Dr Rothenstein, son of the late painter, Sir William Rothenstein, and the chairman of the trustees is Sir Jasper Ridley.

Jacob Epstein comes originally from New York—he still has a trace of pure New York accent—but he has lived for many years in England, a country which he loves so well.

FEELS DEEPLY

His many landscape paintings attest to a deep knowledge of the English countryside, and especially of Epping Forest.

Throughout the years he has always been the centre of violent controversy, in which insults and highly coloured epithets have been hurled at him, notably at "Rima" and "Genesis," but despite the treatment which this great and sincere artist has received in Britain he has remained.

I asked him if he was not tempted to clear out of England and go back to America. He said, "No."

Sitting at home with his wife and young son, I could see that Jacob Epstein felt very deeply about the rejection of, perhaps, his finest work.

"Lucifer" is also the result of a number of years of great effort and hard work, the reward for which is keenly disappointing.

"Perhaps," laughed Epstein, "my son will be a famous Academician, but I don't think so. At the moment he likes aeroplanes best." The little boy had just finished two large flower paintings in which he had made considerable use of the primary colours.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE



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American Communists' Propaganda Splurge

American Communists are organising for a greatest propaganda splurge. A United Press survey reveals that Communist Party leaders have been holding a series of frantically urgent meetings from coast to coast to organise a campaign directed primarily at Congress.

Their objectives are, first, to delay Congressional consideration of legislation to outlaw the Communist Party in the United States, and second, to make medicine against the administration's firm policy toward international Communism.

Communist Party headquarters in New York issued instructions to Party leaders throughout the United States for the opening of a propaganda barrage through non-Communist channels—the so-called Communist front organisations and fellow travellers.

They also want trade unions, union leaders, political leaders, churchmen, educators and others to rain telegrams on President Truman, Secretary of Labour Louis Schwelienbach and Congress. Mr Schwelienbach is getting attention because he told a Congressional committee he favoured outlawing the Communist Party.

The Instructions

These instructions were as follows:

1. Adopt the line that the Schwelienbach proposal is unconstitutional and is aimed not only at Communists but at the Bill of Rights.
2. Concentrate on Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the master plotter against Communists and the Bill of Rights. Against Hoover the programme is an unqualified smear campaign.
3. Develop mass meetings in a mass campaign against anti-Communist legislation and against United States foreign policy.
4. Tie the campaign in with a defence of Gerhart Eisler, alleged Communist spy agent.

Ho's Outfit Target

The FBI and Mr Hoover are especially singled out because the Communists believe they have been largely responsible for developing public opinion against the Party in the country.

Plans to raise a US\$250,000 campaign fund have already been announced in the Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker. The programme included to take place in Washington in early May. It will be a demonstration of war veterans but on a small scale—not more than 500.

So far the Communists have not found a name for their new propaganda organisation, but they are considering "The Committee for Constitutional Rights." Party leaders regard the emergency as so urgent that they have postponed their national convention, which was scheduled for July. It is now set for the autumn, by which time they believe they will have achieved a "United Front" against anti-Communist legislation.

Party Jarred

That the Party organisation has been severely jarred by the reaction of known Communists. They complain, for instance, that the FBI has started a "whispering campaign" which has led persons formerly sympathetic to attack Communists in trade unions.

Party members have been advised to appease the personal feelings of prejudiced non-Communists whose signatures are sought for petitions and telegrams during the propaganda manoeuvre.

ARE YOU SURE?

ANSWERS

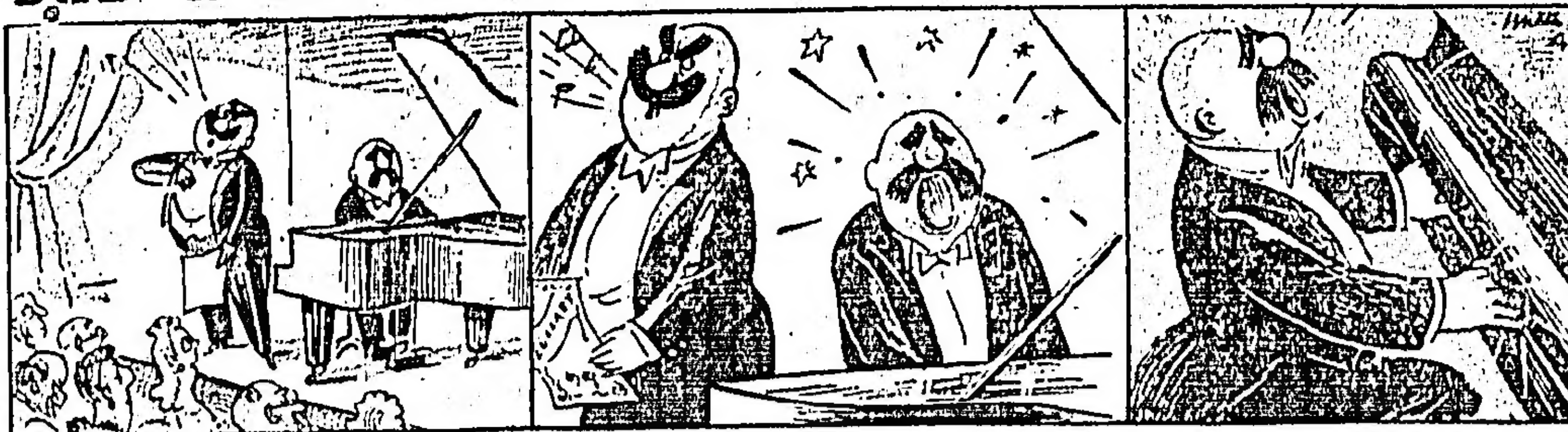
Questions on Page 9

1. Ireland. Lesser Yellow Trefoil is sold at Shamrock on St Patrick's Day. 2. Hungerford. 3. On an electric railway. 4. A knight. 5. Brazil. 6. The Royal Norfolk Regiment. 7. Wonder worker. 8. Central Criminal Court, Royal Courts of Justice, Middlesex-street. 9. OP; FGHI JKLM. 10. Mazo de la Roche, Conan Doyle.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution to yesterday's puzzle—Across—1, Pact; 4, Atrip; 7, Hiroshima; 9, Iraq; 11, Sudan; 13, Valgar; 14, Ogee; 15, Sambo; 17, Lanthanum; 21, Otter; 23, Rec; 25, Tiger; 26, Nam; 27, Yacawood. Down—1, Philology; 2, Craven; 3, Toquo; 4, Ass; 5, Thug; 6, Pantomime; 8, Mar; 10, Regatta; 12, Dam; 16, Shrew; 18, B. U. 18, Toga; 19, Aero; 20, Nero; 22, Tie; 24, Fad.

DAB & FLOUNDER



by WALTER

IF YOU CAN'T BE SACKED, will you still work hard?

FULL employment is on trial. Can we rise to the height of this great argument? Amid postwar readjustments and uneasiness it seems to me quite the most interesting industrial question of our times.

If everybody can be on his toes all the time at his job without the age-old sanction of dismissal hanging over him, then we shall have seen an immense advance of the free human spirit.

This condition, with the new productivity of the machines, opens up a prospect of prosperity and plenty never dreamed of in the slave empires of old or modern ages.

To work without compulsion demands a high level of social conscience. Britain, the oldest united nation in the world, the land which first got over the teaching troubles of nationhood—civil wars—is far ahead of all others in that development.

Devotion to one's job when it is secure requires a higher measure of imagination than when it is precarious. We needed that quality in the war. We had to act always without the spur of invasion upon our soil. Nobly the men rose to that emergency of the spirit.

The intangible and unseen perils of our economic position in peace must be grasped by all just as clearly as they grasped the wartime dangers. Maximum output is a necessity of advance, maybe even of survival.

"It is a sad thing," said a well-informed MP to me, "but two men applying for jobs at the work gates today would stop a great many others knocking off 20 minutes before time."

Is it true? It is the challenge of the new age. In the two-war period these employment issues naturally became the most bitter rancour.

About every three weeks through 15 years I listened to a parliamentary debate on unemployment. At first I found the House shocked at the figure of a million unemployed. The agony of re-employment in time made two million tolerable. The figure reached three million.

They remember

THESE memories are burned deep into the minds of working people and may often incline them to spin out the jobs they have. The nation requires them to resist this temptation.

Socialists often advanced in those days the brutal argument that capitalist employers preferred to have a large pool of unemployed. The idea was that a man forced with more enthusiasm and at lower wages so long as others stood idly by ready to supplant him if he slackened.

It is a horrible doctrine for a proud and pioneering race. I always set my face against it. But this is the day when faith is put in the test when labour is scarce and when a million and a half are not—thank God—rusting in idleness, but are removed in the armed forces from profitable industry.

Prewar unemployment, for all its blight on individual lives, was not necessarily a net wastage in productive effort if those at work actually produced more—worked harder—than they would with a greater sense of security arising from scarcity of labour.

How much less?

OBVIOUSLY what individuals in the count is the individual output and exertion of those at work. And on all sides one hears that the output per man today is much below prewar.

How much is output down per man in industry? Here is one of the grand ironies of our political life. It is only in the coal industry that the question can be answered.

asks WILLIAM BARKLEY

The monthly digest of statistics tells you at a glance how the miner is working and how his output compares with the day before yesterday and the year before last, the postwar and the prewar. There are no such figures for any other workers in Britain.

This abundance of information arises from the political pressure of the miners' movement. Bob Smilie, their now legendary figure of the miners' revolt, thought they work too well!

That heroic old leader, as he seemed to most of his followers, looks down now, let us hope, from some miners' heaven where the pick is laid aside and no dust grimes, to see the completion of his plan for nationalisation.

But the miners' demand for information cut a stick that is often laid across their own backs. It's a broad back. Let us lay on some more.

The prewar output per man per shift working at the coal face was 3 tons. Today it is 2 tons 10½ cwt. I make that a fall of about 6 percent. Is that so bad when you take into account worse diet, greater age level, and in some parts wearing-out seams?

Increased mechanisation may offset these points. I do not know. But I doubt very strongly whether the output of bricklayers or shipyard workers would compare so favourably if the figures could be given.

Output must rise

ALL the time, however, what the nation needs is a much higher output than prewar to feed the greater industrial effort and to increase exports.

The fall in the miners' output is generally quoted at a higher figure than 6 percent. I have seen it given at 13 percent. This arises from averaging output not over the men at the coal face, but over the whole industry.

On that calculation the output per man per shift is said to have fallen from a prewar 1-ton-3-cwt. to a present 1 ton. But this is surely most unjust to the coal face men. Presumably "all the industry" includes even the extra clerks employed to work out P.A.Y.E.

You might as well chuck the whole of Mr Shinwell's Ministry upon the miner's back or ascribe a fall in the coal face men's output to an increase in the staff of the Coal Board.

Here, as everywhere in Britain today, you get more and more administrative charges carried on the shoulders of the toiling worker. From shoulders again. The percentage of manshifts at the coal face as a percentage of total manshifts in the industry has fallen since prewar from 39.6 to 37.47.

Turn now from the arithmetical to the human figures. What an extraordinary change—and in what a short time—this miners' movement has wrought in Westminster. They have been the spearhead of the Socialist Party.

An historian Scott writing in the year 1885 said: "The dream of the Englishman of sending to Parliament a number of representatives who shall form a Labour Party at Westminster."

In just 60 years the slitting dream members of 1885 number near 400 and supply the country's Government.

Is the miner M.P.'s task done—his occupation gone? Under the nationalisation he will not be able to question and debate every little action of the National Board as he did the deeds of the private company.

Many striking characters have reached Westminster from the coal face via union appointments.

Jack Lawson, who as a lad read Gibbon in his bath. Tom Smith, first Socialist M.P. to champion the agricultural worker.

James Griffiths, big-hearted paternalist to the nation as Minister of National Insurance. Josh Ritson, steeped in the Scriptures, penetrating, incisive, with a poet's tongue. Many others of dignity and integrity whom I take to be representative.

Brave men's rally

I REMEMBER Ritson telling me with glowing pride how, at any Durham miners' rally, you would see more Service medals than in any other assembly of equal numbers. Patriotism burns in their breasts like the flame of their coal.

Why, then, are the miners subjected to so much nagging? Because a percentage of slackers and truants—generally called voluntary absentees—are discrediting the whole body.

The figure was 6 percent before the war, has been as high as 19 and is now 15. These are not all truants, but truancy has clearly doubled.

The worst elements are being weeded out. These are they who did not rise to the new concept of full employment, who did not make the grade in conscience and imagination.

The finer motives and emotions of the nation as a whole await leadership and inspiration. It wants to be lifted from these postwar doldrums and told it is in the pre-peace era, on the verge of a great expansion of plenty, given good will and good work.

The prophet

ON this I have been reading a book which caused a stir long ago in 1872, written at age 33 by one called Winwood Reade.

He made some astonishing predictions—the use of electric power, the invention of "aerial locomotion." He had brooded a great deal on the blood-stained path which mankind has followed, and he wrote:

"It is not probable that war will cease until science discovers some destroying force so simple in its administration, so horrible in its effects, that all art, all gallantry will be at an end, and battles will be mere massacres which the feeling of mankind will be unable to endure."

Maybe the atom bomb will outlaw war. Maybe we can turn to our allotted tasks with comfort and joy, sure that we shall see the rewards of our labour.

Jests And Jeers

The campaign to make English the universal language finds a staunch, practical supporter in the Inland Revenue Department.

It has been suggested that, in order to make income tax popular, Government should issue coloured badges or buttons to distinguish taxpayers according to the amounts they contribute. It is thought that this would induce healthy competition and keenness to pay.

"Signs of Peace in Indo-China," says a headline. Yes, they're fighting hard for it.

Women say that men are all alike. Well, they're that way, because women are all alike.

Among the new inventions that will be exhibited at the "Scotland Can Make It" fair is a rat trap that kills the victim before it can get at the cheese.

Overheard on the ferry: "I'd marry him if he were more handsome, or richer—or if he'd ask me."

The pretty salesgirl smiled and said: "Can I help you?" The young man looked somewhat confused, and said: "Oh, no, thank you. I'm just shopping."



"Madame must remember the cost of living for minks has risen, too."

JAMES AGATE on BOOKS

○ TALKING POINT FOR READERS—Our book critic reviews 'a masterpiece' by Herman Melville. He names him as one of America's two greatest writers. Who is the other? See if you agree with the choice Mr. Agate gives.

Its seams burst with grandeur

"Billy Budd," by Herman Melville.
(John Lehmann, 5s.)

HERMAN MELVILLE'S "Billy Budd," begun in 1888 and finished a few months before the author's death in 1891, was first published in 1924, and then in a limited edition.

It is a staggering masterpiece, with grandeur everywhere bursting through the seams. The story, which begins immediately after the mutiny at the *Nore*, concerns in the first place Billy Budd, a young sailor who, like Dickens's Joe Gargery, is fair, blue-eyed, innocent, and all made up of good nature, sweetness and fun.

Opposite him, as the title suggests, is John Claggart, the man-of-war's master-at-arms, an evil creature who conceives an Anglo-like hatred of the young foretopman and finally charges him before the captain with inciting the crew to mutiny. Now Billy stammers in moments of excitement; rendered literally speechless by the unfounded charge, he flings his fist in the face of the master-at-arms, who has no more sense than to fall down dead.

A drumhead court-martial follows, which is the occasion for an extraordinarily penetrating analysis of the mentality of the philosophic Captain Vere. We are told how the captain sympathises with Billy and realises that Claggart's charge is false. How, as a naval commander, he must press for a conviction. How he opposes mitigation of sentence; the penalty for homicide at sea is hanging, and if this is remitted the crew will hold that their officers, shaken by the recent mutiny, are afraid of

them. So Billy hangs, and his last words are "God bless Captain Vere." Some years later, just before Trafalgar, Captain Vere was shot in action. He died in hospital at Gibraltar, and was heard to murmur with his last breath words inexplicable to his attendant. They were "Billy Budd. Billy Budd." Note that none of this is Melville's invention, that all of it is plain naval history.

Why, then do I call this book a masterpiece? Because of the masterly handling of what might have been a sordid story. Because of the poignancy of the telling. Because of the spiritual glow which informs the whole thing. Because, as a last resort, of the way in which the English language is handled.

This book confirms an impression I have long had that Melville is one of America's two greatest men of letters. Whitman being the other.

—And the rest of the books

"Peace Breaks Out," by Angela Thirkell.
(Hamish Hamilton, 10s.)

THIS book is not for heavyweight boxers or all-in wrestlers. Nor is it for young people who scamper through a story to find out whether Eric gets the glamorous Jennifer or if he is fobbed off with plain Jane. It is not for plot-hunters, because Mrs Thirkell declines to deal in anything so gross as a plot. Her genius is for sauntering along the by-ways of story-telling, and the judicious reader will not care and perhaps not know whether she gets anywhere or not.

As boxers have been mentioned let me say that Mrs Thirkell writes as Jimmy Wilde used to box, meaning that she can produce a quip from

anywhere, and when you least expect it. "Miss Banks had a friend who had taken a very high degree at the University and was devoting her life to giving Latin lessons to mentally defective children."

And: "Millions saw the dawn of an even Braver and Newer World, as if the present brave new one were not unpleasant enough."

And again: "Now we'll have to switch the cows back to peace and they won't like it."

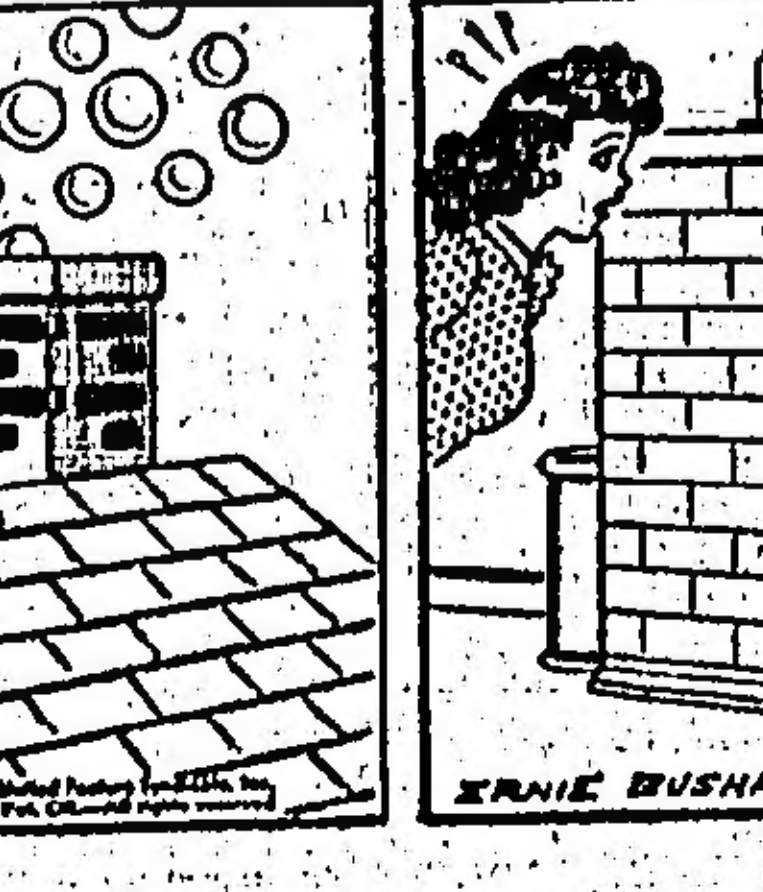
Does the reader think that taking the plums out of the cake is an easy way of reviewing? The reader is right. But what else can a reviewer do when the book is all plums and no cake?

"Don't Take It Seriously," by Clara Middleton.
(Longmans, Green, 8s. 6d.)

THIS book is a glib at the expense of those misbegotten people who write autobiographies and publish them. Here again is wit. The biography this is confesses that the heroine of her new novel is a police-woman. Asked for her title, she replies, "Brave Is Her Shape." And here, I submit, is a grand name for a publisher who makes his money out of dirt: "Frank Middleton."

Just the book to make a railway journey pass quickly, at the end of which the generous reader will leave it on the seat for the next passenger. Not worth shelf-room, then? Well, perhaps not.

NANCY Inside Job



By: Ernie Bushmiller

When You Feel Tired and Restless

take
Elliotts Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

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TELEGRAPH NEWSREEL



MR YEOW KENG HONG and Miss Helda Chan Yat Hing were married at the Registry last week. This picture was taken after the ceremony with their attendants. (Photo: Mainland Studio)



CHRISTENING—Group taken after the christening at St John's Cathedral last week of Diana Elizabeth, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Burford, of the Public Works Department. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

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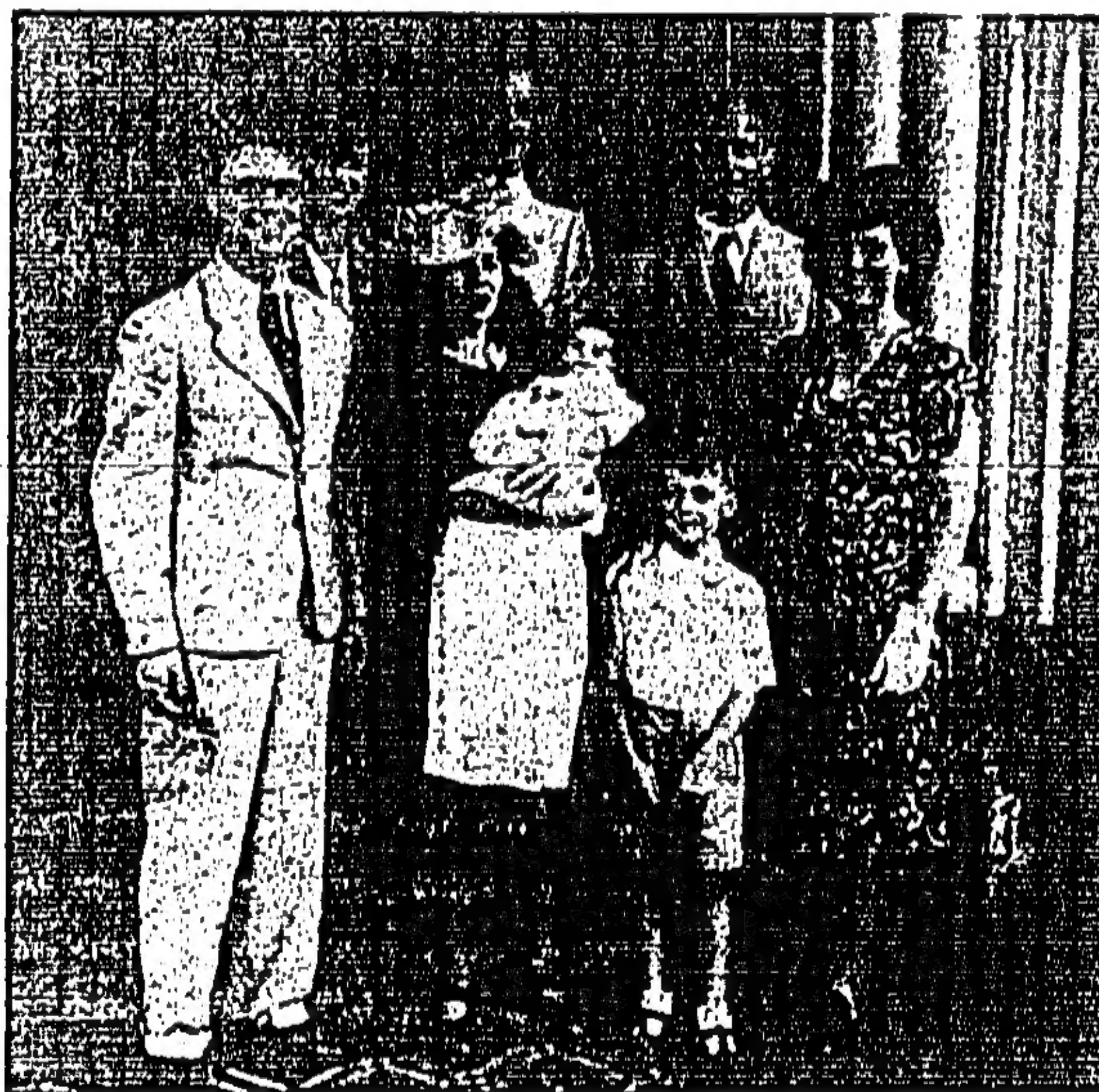
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GOVERNOR LEAVES



Sir Mark Young, G.C.M.G., left Hongkong last Saturday with his family by the ss Strathnaver. Above the Governor is seen inspecting the guard of honour drawn up before Queen's Pier prior to embarkation. At right, he is bidding goodbye to Sir Robert Ho Tung. (Photos: Ming Yuen)



ST JOSEPH'S CHRISTENING—Susan Anno, daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Melmoth, of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was christened at St Joseph's Church last Sunday.

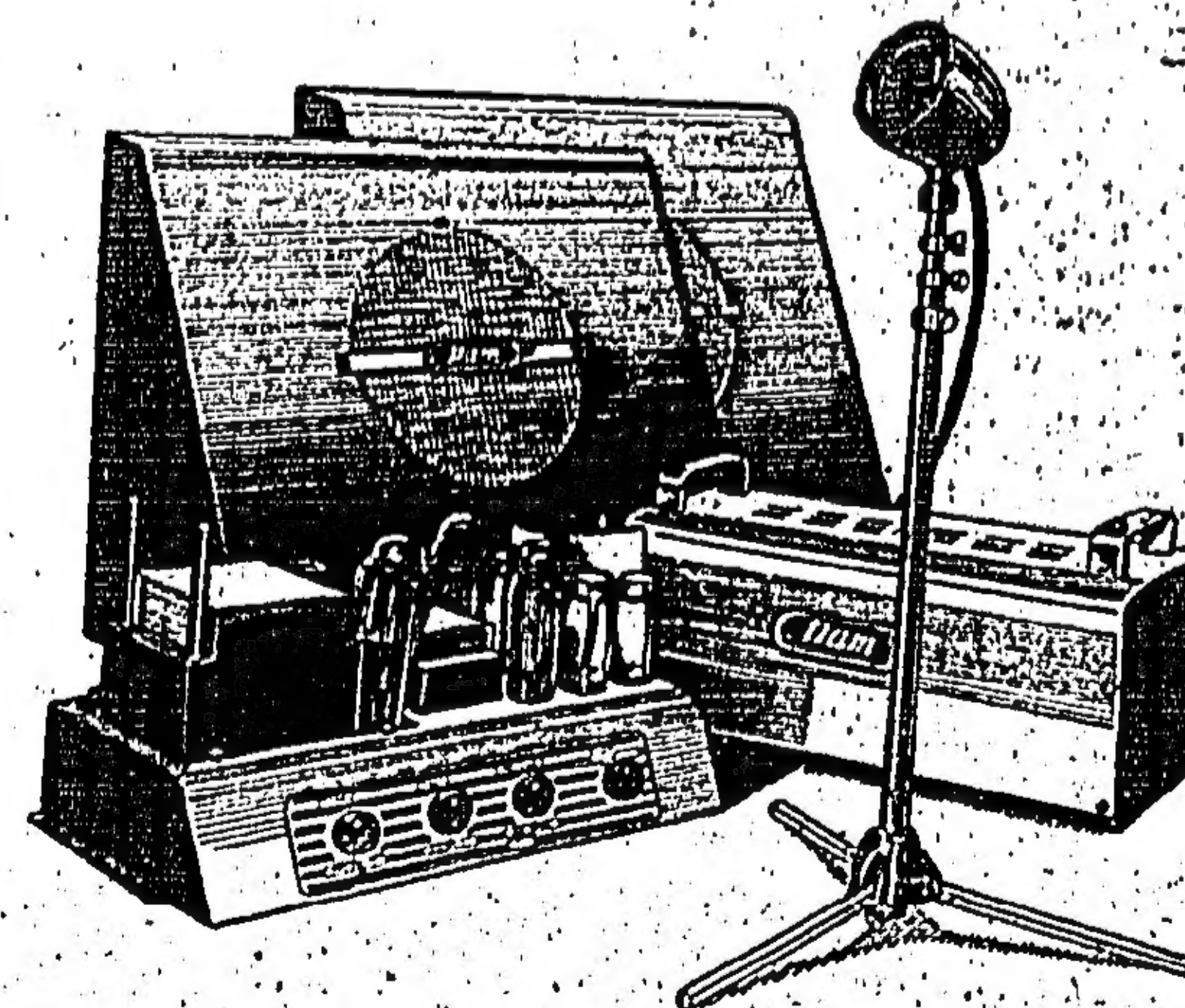
(Photo: Ming Yuen)



NEW DIRECTORS of the Tung Wah Hospital taking the oath upon assumption of office this week. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



JACQUELINE ANNE photographed with her parents, Mr and Mrs R. A. Edwards, of the Queen Mary Hospital, after her christening last week. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



P A M

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NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Peddar Street, Hongkong, on Saturday, 31st May 1947, at Noon for the following purposes:—namely, to consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring, and to declare a Dividend and Bonus, to appropriate the Balance of the Profit and Loss Account as recommended by the Directors, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

And Notice is also given that the Share Transfer Register will be closed from 20th May, 1947 to 31st May, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

A. D. Learmonth,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Jacobean Room, Hongkong Hotel, Peddar Street, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 31st May, 1947, at 12.15 p.m. (or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary Annual Meeting to be held at Noon on that date shall have been concluded) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$10,000,000,—by the creation of One Million Two Hundred Thousand additional new shares of Five Dollars each to be issued at such time or times, and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit."

By Order of the Board,

A. D. Learmonth,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 28 Peddar Street (1st floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY the NINTH day of JUNE, 1947, at NOON, for the purpose of proposing and, if thought fit passing the subjoined resolutions as a special resolution, viz:—

- Article 17 shall be cancelled.
- In the third line of Article 71 the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three".
- The following Article shall be substituted for Article 76 "76. Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares of the Company may have been issued or may for the time being be held, upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him."

By Order of the Board,
R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.

Commons Questions On Lord Killearn's Staff

London, May 23. Mr Henderson Stewart, Liberal National, asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons today how many persons served on Lord Killearn's staff in Southeast Asia, how the numbers were divided between Europeans and non-Europeans, who paid the cost of this staff, and how the rates of pay compared with those of the Malayan Union and the Singapore Government.

LANCASHIRE INTERESTS ATTACKED

Moscow, May 23. The Soviet Government's official newspaper Izvestia, in a leading article today dealing with the future peace treaty with Japan, attacked Mr Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary in the British wartime coalition government, and "his Lancashire interests."

Izvestia said that Mr Eden, in a speech in the House of Commons on foreign affairs on May 15, touched on Far Eastern problems but "passed over in silence the questions of the demilitarisation and democratisation of Japan."

"From the point of view of Mr Eden and his British monopolist backers, the war against a militarist Japan could not have been a war to eradicate the Far Eastern hotbed of Fascist aggression, but a war against an imperialist rival, a war for domination of markets and the economy of colonial and semi-independent countries of Asia," it said.

"Mr Eden ignores one very important question."

"The peoples of Asia, Europe and America fought in the Far East, not for the sake of the profits of the Lancashire industrialists and their backers, but to establish a firm and lasting peace, and to ensure security of the people living there"—Reuter.

EGYPT STAND CRITICISED

Cairo, May 23. While Nokrashy Pasha is busily engaged in the formation of an Egyptian delegation for the Lake Success opening, criticism by opposition newspapers and politicians against Egypt, taking her dispute with Britain to the United Nations is daily growing in volume.

Mohammed Saleh Harb Pasha, deputy chief of the Labour Party, condemned the Egyptian appeal to the United Nations as a "waste of time," while Mustafa el Shoraghy Bey, an ex-Minister of Justice, is reported as saying that it would be advantageous for Egypt to postpone her dispute with Britain rather than allow Nokrashy Pasha to take the matter to the Security Council.

"Egypt has committed a serious blunder in deciding to take her dispute with Britain to the Security Council," he added, "when there is every possibility of a third world war. It is obvious that the Security Council will take this possibility into serious consideration in dealing with the Anglo-Egyptian dispute."—Reuter.

Bombardment Of Legation

Copenhagen, May 23. The Spanish legation was attacked tonight with vegetables, stones, eggs and other window-smashing missiles by 20 youngsters. The attack resembled the recent attack on the legation in Stockholm. No details were immediately available.—United Press.

Better Airfields For Turkey

Istanbul, May 23. More and better airfields and an increased modernisation of the army are among the main points in the strengthening of Turkey's defences which is to be carried out with the help of the United States, the Istanbul newspaper, Son Posta, said today.

Other points in the programme will be the construction of strategic roads, standardisation of armaments and the utilisation of training methods in the land, sea and air forces, the newspaper added.—Reuter.

Soviets Have World's Fastest Plane

Massachusetts, May 23. Mr John Foster, editor of the magazine "Aviation" told the Aviation Conference here today that the Russians had the fastest plane in the world and that the United States had dropped to a "third rate air power."

Declaring that the United States air research programme had slowed "to a snail's pace," he added: "We have witnessed an almost complete disintegration of the finest air force the world has ever seen."

"We have just learned from reliable sources that our late Allies, the Soviet Union, have jet planes based on the German model that had been clocked at doing better than 1,000 kilometres per hour."

"That is a land of 64 kilometres per hour over the world's official speed record held by the British," Mr Foster added.—Reuter.

Mr Christopher Mayhew, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied: "I have no later information than that contained in the Foreign Secretary's reply on March 12 in which the total number of staff was given as 542."

"This includes, however, approximately 200 persons employed by the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service."

"I am making enquiries as to how this number is divided as between Europeans and non-Europeans, and will communicate with Mr Henderson Stewart as soon as such information is received."

"The cost of this staff is borne by the British Government. We are investigating at the moment every possibility of reducing this staff below its present figure."

"It is not possible to compare the rates of pay of the majority of the staff with those of the Malayan Union and the Singapore Government as the types of work are not readily comparable."

"The rates of pay of Lord Killearn's staff vary according to the grade of the individual and to whether he is recruited locally or sent out from this country. In any case, as it is possible to make a comparison, for example, with short-hand typists, typists, drivers and mechanics, the rates of pay are approximately the same."—Reuter.

LYNCHING TRIALS

Move For Federal Jurisdiction

New York, May 23. A renewed demand today for the removal of lynching cases from trial by State courts followed yesterday's acquittal by an all-white jury of 28 white men accused at Greenville, South Carolina, of lynching a negro, has been made.

The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, which would extend Federal Court jurisdiction to include lynching cases, earlier attempted to introduce such a bill but was stopped by southern senators.

Generally speaking, press comment, even in the South, has not favoured acquittal, while the New York Herald-Tribune declared that yesterday "was no day for justice."

Meanwhile, a posse at Forrest City, Arkansas, which captured the negro farmer accused of killing a woman driver with a knife, has rushed him away to another gaol because the sheriff had said that "crowds were gathering and talking trouble."—Reuter.

Corfu Before World Court

The Hague, May 23. The International Court of Justice heard Britain's application for consideration of her case against Albania over the mining of the Corfu Strait which led to two British destroyers being damaged with a loss of 44 lives last October, it was learned today.

This—the first case to be submitted to the Court—was referred to it by the Security Council of the United Nations last April. The International Court immediately telegraphed Albania requesting her attendance.

During the Security Council debate in April, Albania told the Council that she considered that Britain had no case against her and therefore refused to agree to submit the dispute to the International Court.—Reuter.

EX-PREMIER FINED

Amsterdam, May 24. Jonkheer D. J. De Geer, who was Premier of the Dutch Government-in-Exile in London, was given a year's suspended sentence and was fined \$8,000 yesterday on a charge of "assistance to the enemy."

The charges grew out of De Geer's return to German-occupied Netherlands in 1941 after resigning his office.

His defence was that he wanted to be with his sick wife.—Associated Press.

Leprosy Reported In England

London, May 24. The British Medical Journal, official publication of the British Medical Association, reported on Thursday that there are six known cases of leprosy in Great Britain and "other cases undoubtedly exist."

Each of the "known victims had been in the Far East as soldiers or civilian internees during the war the Journal said.—Associated Press.

RAF DROP PINES

London, May 23. In an effort to help the Japanese conserve and increase their forests, the Royal Air Force dropped young pine trees by parachute in Yamabuchi prefecture, an Air Ministry spokesman said today.

One hundred and twenty trees, 10,000 leaflets and 2,000 gift vouchers were dropped. Each tree in the prefecture received 1,000 leaflets asking for co-operation in preserving the forests and the prevention of forest fires, 12 trees which funders were asked to plant, and 250 vouchers which could be exchanged for free gifts, the spokesman added.—Reuter.

ITALIANS CHOOSE DE GASPERI

Rome, May 23. The resigned Premier, Alcide de Gasperi, was designated unanimously today as the choice of eight political parties to head the new government.

He is scheduled to meet President Enrico de Nicola again tonight to receive the mandate to form the fourth government.

If the 66-year-old Christian Democrat leader accepts the mandate, which is probable, he will make the same demand he made when he resigned on May 12 for a Cabinet enlarged to the Right to include smaller parties and weaken the strength of the Communists and Left Wing Socialists.

Party leaders today unanimously rejected the possibility of a de Gasperi Cabinet excluding the Communists, but reduction of their strength in the government appeared inevitable because de Gasperi's position has been strengthened by the failure of Francesco Nitti and Victor Emmanuel Orlando to form a government.—United Press.

Consultations On Africa

Paris, May 23. Britain, France and Belgium, as African colonial powers, have decided to hold a series of conferences in Africa, spread over the next three years, to work out practical schemes of co-ordinating the development of the three-day discussions between the British, Belgian and French colonial experts.

It is stated that, with a view to achieving technical co-operation between the three countries in their African territories, experts studied problems related to nutrition of the local populations, prevention of disease and the need for African medical education, measures to be taken in common to strengthen the efforts to stamp out disease among cattle, and certain labour questions. The working out of the methods to be adopted will be discussed at a series of conferences in Africa from 1947 to 1950.—Reuter.

Friends With Everybody

Cairo, May 23. The Afghanistan Legation today denied statements of Prince Peter of Greece in an interview with the United Press that the Afghanistari government was pro-Soviet and that Afghans wanted the British occupation of India to continue.

The denial said: "The Afghanistan government is friendly toward all nations—Turkey, the Arab states and the Soviet Union. The Afghan people, who fought for independence, cannot want anything against their Indian brethren but would be pleased with realisation of the Congress as well as the Moslem League aspirations."—United Press.

Legion Of Honour For Lily Pons

Paris, May 23. The opera star, Lily Pons, today received the rosette of Officer of the Legion of Honour from the French President, Vincent Auriol, at an informal ceremony held at the Elysee Palace.

Witnessing the ceremony were her conductor husband, Andre Kostelanetz, and a small group of government officials.

Miss Pons arrived last week from New York for a European concert tour.—United Press.

Biggest Reservoir

Tokyo, May 23. The biggest reservoir in Japan and one of the biggest in the Far East has been created with the completion of the Yose Dam near Tokyo, which goes into operation on June 1, according to Japanese press reports today.

The dam, which cost nearly 100,000,000 Yen will supply electricity and water to Tokyo and adjacent districts.—Reuter.

CHURCH NOTICE

"OHEL LEAH" SYNAGOGUE
"Gentile" Services will be held at the above Synagogue (20 Robinson Road, Hongkong) on:
23rd (Saturday) Evening at 7.30 p.m.
24th (Sunday) Morning at 9.00 a.m.
25th (Monday) Evening at 7.00 p.m.
26th (Tuesday) Morning at 9.00 a.m.

HIMMLER'S ADJUTANT ARRESTED

Munich, May 23. The Munich newspaper Mittag today reported the arrest on May 9 of Heinrich Himmler's former chief adjutant, SS Brigadier General Neumann, near Kirch Weidach.

War crimes officials at Dachau, however, said they had no knowledge of Neumann or his alleged arrest. Army investigators at Munich also denied knowledge of the reported arrest.

The Mittag, which did not name the source, related its story from Traunstein, near Kirch Weidach. The newspaper did not say whether German or American police arrested him, nor where he was held.

The paper said the arrest was made on a farm where Neumann was working under the assumed name of Rudolf Beegen. Neumann was chief of the Security Police during the German occupation of the Netherlands and Belgium and later defended Nuremberg against the American troops.

The Mittag said that during the Nuremberg trial, Neumann ordered German army deserters hanged on posts at 30-metre intervals on the highway near the city, to discourage would-be deserters. It also claimed he shot his own chauffeur, who had been with him for years, just before catching his hideout at Kirch Weidach.

The story added that at Neumann's wife's home in Engelsberg, the police confiscated 10,000 Swiss francs and £15,000.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Whit-Monday Holiday
On Monday, May 26, 1947, The General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to noon; and the other Branch Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. There will be one delivery of Ordinary and Registered correspondence at 10 a.m. and one collection only from the Pillar-Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Saturday, May 24

Canton (Train) 1.30 p.m.

Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow and Keelung (Sea) 2 p.m.

Strait and Calcutta (Sea) 3 p.m.

Amoy (Sea) 3 p.m.

Damkook, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Canton, Kweilin and Chungking (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

Sunday, May 25

Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Kweilin, Swatow and Amoy (Air) 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Amoy, Keelung, Swatow, Macao, Tientsin, Shekki & Kowloon (Sea) 10 a.m.

Canton (Train) 10 a.m.

Monday, May 26

(General Holiday)

Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London (Air) 10 a.m.

Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg and Cairo (Air) 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peiping, Luchow and Kunming (Air) 10 a.m.

Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Kweilin and Chungking (Air) 10 a.m.

Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Sea) 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya and Makassar (Sea) 10 a.m.

Manila P.I. (Sea) 10 a.m.

Australia, and New Zealand via Sydney (Sea) 10 a.m.

Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m.

Canton (Train) 10 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin & Shekki (Sea) 10 a.m.

Tamkong (Kowloon-Hongwan) (Sea) 0 a.m.

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Mr and Mrs B. C. Travada (in loving memory of Mr J. N. Patel) 50.00

International Sports Co. and Staff 125.00

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Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong.

Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund."

For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.



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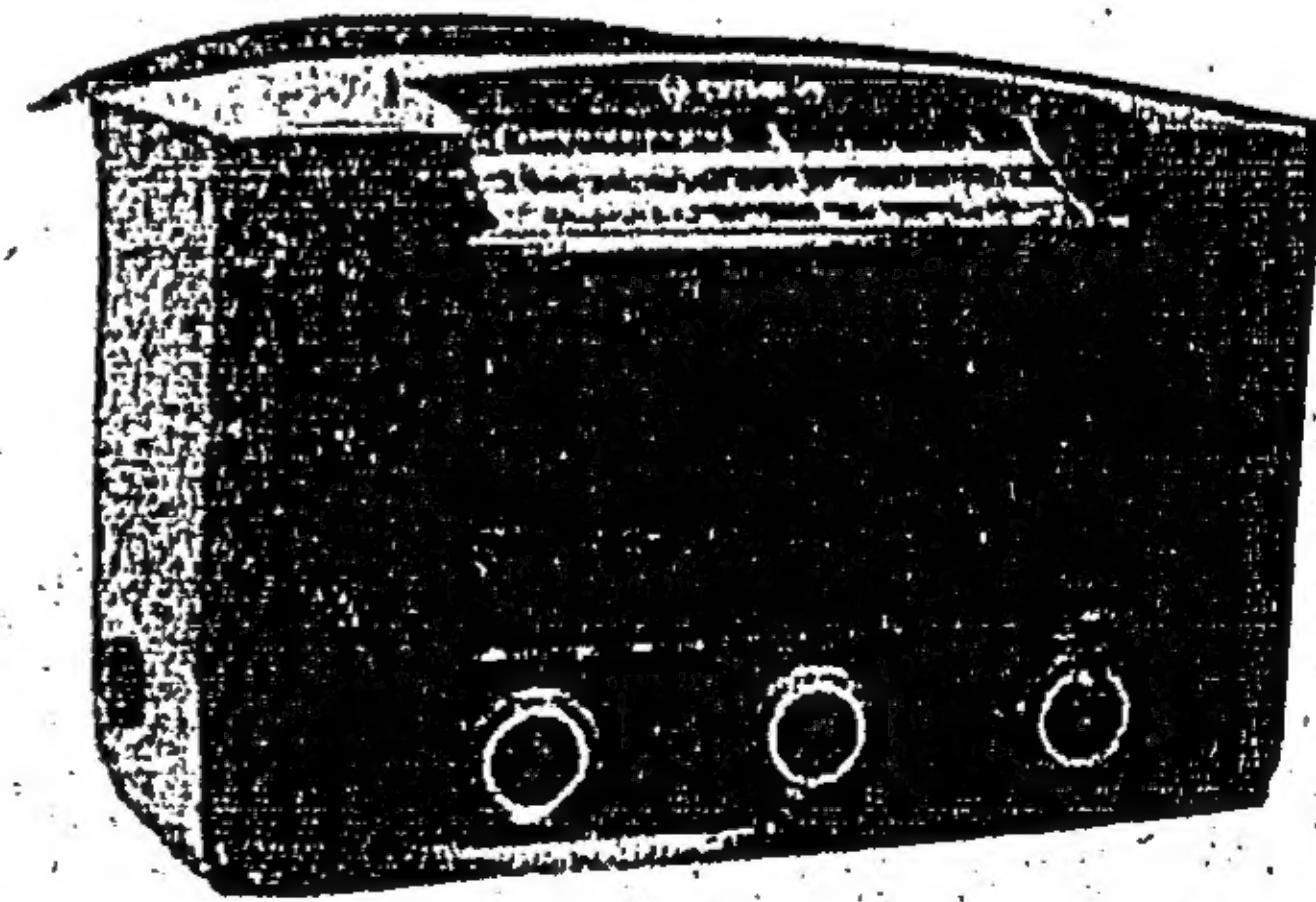
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